The Bombay Gazette

No 6,569.—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6, 1867. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

	Rs.	
For a year in advance, delivered in Town	52	
——— including postage	73	
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town	28	
——— including postage	38	
For three months advance, delivered in Town	16	
——— including postage	21	0
For one month, delivered in Town	6	0
——— including postage	7	13
Single Copy for Cash	0	4
Back Numbers	0	8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Ten lines and under

	Rs.	
First insertion	5	0
Second Ditto	2	8
Third Ditto	2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0	2 As. per line, but no advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ... 7 As. per line.
Second Ditto ... 4 ,, ,,
Third and succeeding 2 ,, ,,
In the Native languages double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each...Rupee 1.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

COWELL—February 25th, at 5, Alipore Lane, the wife of Herbert Cowell, Esq., of a son, still-born.

MADRAS.

DEATH.

PRENDERGAST—February 22nd, at Madura, Hew Herbert Lindsay son of Captain H. L. Prendergast, Royal Engineers, aged 3 years and 5 months.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch Steamers twice a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, and Bussorah on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	3rd &	17th	Leave Bussorah	19th &	2nd
,, Muscat	8th	22nd	,, Bushire	23rd	6th
,, B. Abbas	11th	25th	,, Linga	25th	9th
,, Linga	12th	26th	,, B. Abbas	26th	11th
,, Bushire	16th	30th	,, Muscat	29th	12th
Arrive Bussorah	17th	31st	Arrive Bombay	2nd	16th

The Steam Ship "PENANG," 650 tons, 160 H. P., Commander D. McCallum, will be despatched as above on the 18th March.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo at Kurrachee by the first available Steamers to and from Sukkur, Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur, with the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Steamers.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

DATES OF DEPARTURE.

From Bombay usually about.................. 11th and 25th.
Kurrachee on .... 10th and 25th.

The Steam Ship "PUNJAUB," 1,040 tons, 250 H. P. Commander Charles Day, will be despatched as above twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives betwixt 6 P. M. and 6 A. M., the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives betwixt 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. it is despatched at 7 the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday, the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

(Interchanging by the Steamer of the First, Passengers and Cargo at Galle to and from Singapore, Saigon, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above twice a month, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	1 &	15	Leave Calcutta	1 &	15
,, Carwar	2	16	,, Bimlipatam	4	18
,, Mangalore	3	17	,, Vizagapatam	4	18
,, Cannanore	4	18	,, Coconada	5	19
,, Calicut	4	18	,, Madras	9	23
,, Cochin	5	19	,, Negapatam	10	24
,, Tuticorin			,, Galle	13	
,, Colombo		20	,, Colombo		27
,, Galle	7		,, Tuticorin		28
,, Negapatam	10	24	,, Cochin	15	29
,, Madras	13	27	,, Calicut	16	30
,, Coconada	15	29	,, Cannanore	17	1
,, Vizagapatam	16	30	,, Mangalore	18	2
,, Bimlipatam	16	30	,, Carwar	18	3
Arrive Calcutta	19	2	Arrive Bombay	19	3

The Steam Ship "ARABIA," 1040 tons, 250 H. P., Commander J. J. Battleton will be despatched as above, at noon on 15th March.

The Steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo, and the Steamers of the 1st at Galle, as above, interchanging Passengers and Cargo with the French Company's Steamers.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab, or Moulmein can proceed by the Steamers of the 15th, and tranship to the Rangoon Mail Steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—The FERRY BOATS of the Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Departure from Carnac Bunder to	Oorun.		Oolwa.		Mandwa.		Karanja.		Dhurumtur.	
	FARES.									
	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
First Class	2	0	3	0	2	0	2	0	3	0
Second Class	0	8	0	12	0	8	0	8	0	12
Third Class	0	4	0	6	0	4	0	4	0	6

The Steam Ferry Boats will on and after the 18th January run as follows until further notice:—

From Carnac Bunder, the Dhurumtur Ferry will leave every morning at 8 A. M., and the Oolwa Ferry at 9 A. M.

From Dhurumtur and Oolwa every afternoon at 1 P. M.

First Class Season Tickets available for either Ferry for a period of Six months are issued at Rs. 50.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 26th October 1866.

N. B.—Passengers' Tickets can be obtained at the "Chowk" in Carnac Bunder.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will, until further notice, despatch Steamers ONCE A WEEK to and from the MALABAR COAST calling at the intermediate Ports, on the following days:—

DOWN STEAMERS.			UP STEAMERS.		
Bombay	Dep.	Saturday.	Cochin	Dep.	Saturday.
Rutnagherry	,,	Sunday.	Beypore	,,	Sunday.
Vingorla	,,	Sunday.	Calicut	,,	Sunday.
Goa	,,	Monday.	Tellicherry	,,	Monday.
Carwar	,,	Monday.	Cannanore	,,	Monday.
Compta	,,	Monday.	Mangalore	,,	Tuesday.
Mangalore	,,	Tuesday.	Compta	,,	Wednesday.
Cannanore	,,	Wednesday.	Carwar	,,	Wednesday.
Tellicherry	,,	Wednesday.	Goa	,,	Wednesday.
Calicut	,,	Wednesday.	Vingorla	,,	Thursday.
Beypore	,,	Wednesday.	Rutnagherry	,,	Thursday.
Cochin	Arr.	Thursday.	Bombay	Arr.	Friday.

The Steamer "SIR JOHN LAWRENCE" will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY, the 9th instant.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, 1st January 1867.

STEAM TO ADEN, HODEIDAH, JEDDAH & SUEZ.

THE BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED) will despatch their Steam Ship "SIR BARTLE FRERE" as above on the 9th instant.

For Freight or Passage (natives only) apply at the Office of the Company.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Sassoon Buildings, No. 7 Apollo Street, 1st March 1867.

FOR HONGKONG.

THE Clipper Barque "JOHN AND MARY," Captain Geary, to leave about the 8th of March. For Freight apply to

DADY DORABJEE & Co.,
No. 7, Hummum Street, Fort.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship "REVENUE," arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

BLACKWELL & Co.,
Agents for the ship *Revenue*.

Bombay, 27th February 1867.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "AVABHOY," H. H. Holland, Master, from Calcutta, are hereby requested to send off Boats for their respective Goods as they come to hand otherwise the same will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Holland will not be responsible for contents and condition of any package after leaving the ship's deck.

J. P. CORNFORTH & Co., Agents,

Bruce Lane, Bombay, 1st March.

S. S. "MALTA"—NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.—The B. L. & S. Co.'s Steamer "ROSE" will leave Apollo Bunder THIS DAY at 1-30 P. M., with Passengers for out-going Mail Steamer "MALTA."

The "ROSE" will afterwards return to Apollo Bunder with those who may not be proceeding with the "MALTA."

Fair either way Rupee One—Luggage Free.

BOOT AND SHOE ESTABLISHMENT.—G. NICOLL & Co. have always in stock a large and varied asserted of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes, Gentlemen's Gaiters, &c.

All orders promply executed.

TERMS—CASH.

No. 24, Meadow Street, next doors to Messrs. Treacher and Co.

WE beg to announce that we have commenced Business from the 20th inst. as AUCTIONEERS and GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS, and trust by a strict attention to the interests of Constituents to merit and obtain a fair share of public favour.

WEEKLY SALES on WEDNESDAYS at 1 P. M.—for any goods offering.

Special and liberal arrangements entered into with Gentlemen proceeding to England or otherwise breaking up their Establishments.

BAZONJEE & NUSSERWANJEE.
19 Sassoon's Buildings, Elphinstone Circle.

NOTICES.

PUNCH IN INDIA, No. V., for March—CONTRIBUTORS for the next number are requested to forward their MSS. at once.

PUNCH IN INDIA can be obtained *In Bombay*—At Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co., Rampart Row, and Messrs. CHESSON & WOODHALL, No. 10, Hummum Street.
In Poona—At Messrs. ROGERS & Co., 23, Civil Lines.
In London—At Mr. G. STREET, 39 Cornhill.

THE PRINCE OF WALES PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1, Rampart Row West, on THURSDAY the 7th March at 3 P. M., to receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet for the half year ending 31st December 1866, and to appoint Directors and Auditors for the ensuing year.

The Transfer book will be closed from 1st to 7th March, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 28th February 1867.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Liquidators on WEDNESDAY the Sixth day of March at 11 A. M. for the following purposes:—

1st. To consider and adopt some Resolution having reference to the forfeiture of such Shares as shall not then have paid the Second Call.

2nd. To add the name of James George Smith, Esq., (partner in Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart and Company) to the list of Liquidators.

GEORGE WHITLEY,
For Liquidators.

Bombay, 21st February 1867.

EAST INDIAN UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION.—NOTICE.—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the undersigned on WEDNESDAY the 6th March at 3 P. M., to receive a Statement of Affairs and to decide as to the advisability of winding up or reconstituting the Association.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.

Bombay, 20th February 1867.

THE BOMBAY PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY is now open at No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT.

Cartes de Visite at Rs. 18 per dozen, and ½ dozen Rs. 10.
Cabinet Pictures at Rs. 30 per dozen.
Portraits and Groups, 8 by 6, Rs. 40 per dozen.
Do. do. 10 by 8, Rs. 50 per dozen.

Large sizes by appointment. Life size Busts, coloured or plain; Views of all the most interesting parts of Western India, Native Characters, &c. Studio open from 9 to 4 or earlier by previous appointment.

D. SYKES,
Operator and General Manager.

CUMBERLAND HOTEL, 42, Falkland Road, one minute's walked from the B. B. & C. I. Railway Station. This Hotel has been furnished and laid out to meet the wants of the public in general. The Wines, Liquors and Beer are of the very best description, and at moderate prices. Excellent accommodation for Gentlemen and Families. The largest and best ventilated Billard Room in Bombay. Pool every evening.

J. HIND & H. WEINTRAUB,
Proprietors.

Bombay, 21st February 1867.

THE ALLIANCE SPINNING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—The FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the REGISTERED SHAREHOLDERS of this Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. GHELLABHOY HEERJEE & Co., (Agents) No. 1, Church Gate Street, on WEDNESDAY the 6th March next, at 2 P. M.

1st. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet for the half-year ending 31st December last.

2nd. To elect two Directors who resign by rotation and are eligible for re-election.

3rd. To appointan Auditor for the ensuing year and fix his remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,
SHAVUKSHA DHUNJEEBHOY, Secretary.

Bombay, 19th February 1867.

N. B.—The Transfer Books will be closed from THIS DAY, to the day of the Meeting.

M. POULIN is prepared to give Instructions in the use of the Foil, Broadsword, and Singlestick at his ROOMS in Messrs. Sassoon's Buildings.

Hours on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, from 6½ to 10 A. M., and on TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY from 4 to 7 P. M.

Terms Rs. 35 per month, three lessons a week.

EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—This Company is prepared either to half press or full press COTTON at their stations, Julgaum and Sholapore, and to obtain for such Cotton IMMEDIATE DESPATCH by Rail.

ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

10th March 1866.

B. F. CAMA'S TRUST.—All DEBTORS to this ESTATE are hereby required forthwith to PAY to the undersigned the amount of their DEBTS; and all CREDITORS are requested to send in their CLAIMS without delay, accompanied with all necessary Vouchers, and made up with Interest to 31st July 1866.

T. F. PUNNETT,
Manager to the Trustees of B. F. Cama's Estate.

No. 6, Rampart Row, Bombay, 23rd Feb. 18,/.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865, and of the Estate of F. B. CAMA & Co.

ALL CREDITORS to this ESTATE are hereby requested to send in their CLAIMS to the undersigned without delay, accompanied with Vouchers, and made up with Interest to the 30th August 1866.

J. BEATTIE,
T. F. PUNNETT,
JEHANGHIER RUSTOMJEE MODY,
Trustees to the Estate.

6, Rampart Row, 23rd February 1867.

REUTER'S TELEGRAM COMPANY (LIMITED).—The above Company is prepared to undertake the TRANSMISSION of TELEGRAMS of TEN WORDS to any part of the United Kingdom or the Continent of Europe at a CONSIDERABLE REDUCTION on the usual cost of a Message of TWENTY WORDS.

Arrangements can be made whereby the address of Sender and Receiver can be reduced to one word only, thus allowing nine words for the body of the Telegram.

Messages can also be despatched to any part of the United Kingdom via Alexandria or Suez during the interruption of the direct European lines.

Full particulars may be obtained at the Company's Office, No. 24, Rampart Row, Fort.

HENRY M. COLLINS.

Bombay, 26th February 1867.

ACT XIX. of 1857.—In the matter of the BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED).—All DEBTORS of the above Company are requested forthwith to pay their several DEBTS, and all persons claiming to be CREDITORS are hereby required to forward their Claims and Vouchers for adjustment to the undersigned, at No. 6 Rampart Row, Bombay.

HENRY GAMBLE,
J. BEATTIE,
Official Liquidators.

NOTICE.—The undersigned, Sole Agent in Bombay of the VERITAS UNIVERSEL (French Lloyd) and LA COMPAGNIE GENERALE D' ASSURANCE MARITIME DE PARIS, begs to remind the Mercantile Community, Captains, and Ship Owners, that he is prepared to renew and give Official classifications to the Ships of all Nations in the Veritas Register, as well as Certificates of Navigability. He is also prepared to survey, and report upon, all damaged Goods insured by Insurance Companies.

CAPTAIN A. D'ACQUENY,
Care of Messrs. H. Bomanjee, Touche & Co., Apollo Street, and 6 Hummum Street.

EXCHANGES.—A CAPTAIN in a LINE REGIMENT, which will return to England in 1868, wishes to EXCHANGE into the STAFF CORPS, or into a LINE REGIMENT lately from England. Applicants should apply to "T. V.," *Bombay Gazette*, Office, Bombay.

AGRI-HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF WESTERN INDIA.—The Public are informed that ANNUALS and PERENNIALS are for SALE at the VICTORIA GARDENS at ONE RUPEE a Pot.

Creepers of sorts at one Rupee each.

Common Annuals at 3 Rupees a dozen, and Roots, without pots, of Petunia and Coreopses at one Rupee a dozen.

Detailed Lists may be seen either at the Gardens, or at the Office, Town Hall.

F. BROUGHTON, Surgeon Major,
Offg. Honorary Secretary.

Town Hall, 18th Feb. 1867.

GREAT AUSTRALIAN CIRCUS.

IMMENSE SUCCESS OF THIS TALENTED TROUPE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 6TH MARCH,

AND

EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

At the Corner of the Esplanade, opposite Church Gate Street, Fort.

PROFESSOR STEVENS TO-NIGHT
And two
LADY EQUESTRIENNES.

GREAT AUSTRALIAN CIRCUS.

MADAME LEON TO-NIGHT.

GREAT AUSTRALIAN CIRCUS.

MADAME AIREY,
AS THE ROSE, SHAMROCK, AND THISTLE

COME AND HEAR
WALTER AIREY THE CLOWN TO-NIGHT.

NEW SONGS, COMICALITIES, &c., &c.

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

First Class	Rs.	4
Second Class	,,	2
Third Class, standing	,,	1

W. T. AIREY, Acting Manager.
H. P. STEVENS, Equestrian Manager.

N. B.—All Bills against this Establishment must be sent in on MONDAY between 10 A. M. and 12 A. M.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY,
HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.
By Appointment.
Apollo House. Bombay.

SUCCESSIVELY appointed by the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN, and by the present Viceroy and Governor General of India, His Excellency The Right Hon'ble SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G. C. B., K. S. I.

Beg to inform their Constituents, that in consequence of the rapid increase of business in Bombay, they have made extensive arrangements to meet the requirements. The goods for Seasons '66 and '67 have been selected with great care and good judgment, by the Senior Partner Mr. BADHAM, and cannot fail to give satisfaction. Mofussil orders will continue to receive special attention. The following list will give but an imperfect idea of the various classes of Goods kept by them:—

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	Rs
BADHAM'S Fine Bro Cotton Socks, per dozen	11 to	31
BADHAM'S Superfine Bro. Cotton Socks	16	18
BADHAM'S Balbriggan Socks embossed Silk	18	24
BADHAM'S Fine Striped and Fancy Socks	16	20
BADHAM'S Spanish Bro. Merino Socks		16
BADHAM'S Superior Grey Merino Socks	16	18
BADHAM'S Superfine Fancy Merino Socks	13	24
BADHAM'S Striped Lisle Thread Socks		18
BADHAM'S Fancy and Striped Silk Socks	28	45
BADHAM'S China Silk Hose ...ea.	10	12
BADHAM'S Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings ,,	3	4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Gauze under Vests ,,	3	4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Silk and Wool Vests ,,	4	5
BADHAM'S Celebrated India Gauze Vests ,,	4	5
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Pants ,,	6	8
BADHAM'S India Gauze Pants ,,	7	8
BADHAM'S Grey Merino Pants ,,	6	8
BADHAM'S Bathing Drawers Striped and Fancy.	2	3

GLOVES GENTS.

	Rs	A
JOUVIN'S White and Straw Kid Gloves, Gents. per pair	2	12
JOUVIN'S Plongé or very light Colored Gloves	2	12
JOUVIN'S Dark and Drab Colored Gloves	2	12
JOUVIN'S Lavender Sewn Black	2	12
FRENCH White Kid Gloves	1	12
COLORED Lislie Thread Gloves	1	12
DOGSKIN Gloves, Town made	2	12
MILITARY Duck and Doe Gloves	3	8

LADIES KID GLOVES.

	Rs.	A
JOUVIN'S White French Kid Gloves	2	12
FRANCOZ'S ,, ,, ,, ,,	2	12
JOUVIN'S Light Drabs ,, ,,	2	12
FRANCOZ'S ,, ,,	2	12
JOUVIN'S Plonges	2	12
JOUVIN'S Grey and Grey Sewn Black	2	12

SCARFS AND TIES.

	Rs.	Rs.
THE BOULEVARD Silk Scarf	3 to	4 0
THE UNIVERSAL Silk Scarf	3	4 0
THE ROMAN Silk Scarf for Pin or Ring	4	5 0
THE ROMAL'S Long Silk Silk Scarfs	4	5 0
THE ROYAL Windsor Scarf for a Sailor's knot.	3	4 0
THE TOM THUMB TIES in White, Blk. and Colors		1 4
THE EGLINGTON Tie, Black and Colors		1 12

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	A.
BADHAM'S White Zephyr Shirts per doz. 50, 55, 60,	65	0
BADHAM'S Dress Zephyr Shirts ,,	75	0
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Shirts, Shrunk, each	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Silk and Wool Shirts ,,	10	
BADHAM'S Pure Cashmere Shirts ,,	10	8
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Shirts ,,	12	8
BADHAM'S French Printed Shirts ,,	70	0
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Sleeping Suits	25	0
BADHAM'S Cashmere Sleeping Suits indispensable	20	0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits	20	0

COLLARS.

BADHAM'S Regent Collars. ... ... Per doz.	7	8
BADHAM'S Shakespeare and Zephyr Collars	7	8
BADHAM'S India and Dux Collars	7	8
BADHAM'S Milton, Military and Czar Collars	7	8

HAT DEPARTMENT.

LINCOLN and BENNETT'S Black Velvet Hats	16	0
LINCOLN and BENNETT'S White Felt Hats	10	8
CHRISTY'S White Felt Hats	10	8
CHRISTY'S Oxonian Hats, Black and Drab	7	8
CHRISTY'S Cambridge Hats	7	8
CHRISTY'S Yachting Hats	6	12
CHRISTY'S Milton: a perfect Sun Hat	10	0
CHRISTY'S Shooting Hats	7	8
CHRISTY'S Tweed Hats	5	8
ELLWOOD & SONS' Patent Air Chamber Helmet	16	0
ELLWOOD & SONS' Patent Bombay Staff Corps Helmet	16	0
ELLWOOD & SONS' Brisbane	10	0
ELLWOOD & SONS' Varsailles Felt Hats	7	8
ELLWOOD & SONS' Confederate Felt Hats	7	8
ELLWOOD & SONS' Natilas Felt Hats	7	8
ELLWOOD & SONS' Newmarket Felt Hats	7	8
ELLWOOD & SONS' Tweed Hats	5	8
ELLWOOD & SONS' Shell Felt Hats	10	8

TRAVELLING DEPARTMENT

SOUTHGATE'S Overland Trunks, 2 ft. 6 in.	25	0
SOUTHGATE'S do. do. 2 ft. 9 in.	28	0
SOUTHGATE'S do. do. 3 ft.	30	0
SOUTHGATE'S Warranted Solid Leather Portmanteaus, 2 ft. 6 in.	40	0
SOUTHGATES' Railway Hand Portmanteaus	18	0
SOUTHGATES' Best Basil Railways	19	0
SOUTHGATES' Best Basil Coat Bags	18	0
SOUTHGATES' Courier Bags	8	0
BADHAM'S Fur Railway Rug	16 to 20	0
BADHAM'S Reversible Railway Rug	12	0
BADHAM'S Carriage Rug	30	0
BADHAM'S Blanket Rug	30	0
PRINCE OF WALES' Sandringham Rug	36	0
BADHAM'S Railway Mauds & Shawls	22	0

HANDKERCHIEFS.

IRISH Cambric Handkerchiefs	8	12
IRISH Cambric Handkerchiefs	9	12
IRISH Cambric Handkerchiefs	10	12
IRISH Cambric Handkerchiefs	11	12
IRISH Cambric Handkerchiefs	14	0
IRISH Cambric Handkerchiefs	16	0
FRENCH Cambric Handkerchiefs	16 to 30	0
SURAT Silk Handkerchiefs ...each	5	0
FRENCH Cambric Handkerchiefs with coloured borders	16	0

JEWELLERY.

	Rs	Rs.
GENTLEMEN'S Gold Solitaires	4 to	30
GENTLEMEN'S Gold Link Studs	16	30
GENTLEMEN'S Gold Scarf Pins	12	40
GENTLEMEN'S Gold Shirt Studs	16	30
GENTLEMEN'S Gold Collar Studs	6	9
GENTLEMEN'S Gold Scarf Rings	10	10
GENTLEMEN'S Ivory and Pearl Studs	1	6

HOUSEHOLD LINEN.

	Rs.	As.
Superior Cotton Sheeting, per yd	2	8
Huckaback Towelling	1	4
Pillow Cases Irish Linen	2	0
Linen Damask Table Covers	14 to 20	0
The Royal White Turkish Towel, per doz.	25	0
The Royal Brown Turkish Towel	25	0
Clothes, Hat and Tooth Brushes, &c., &c.		
Guryot's French Braces ...each	2	12
Guryot's French Cantab ,,	2	12
Sponges and Bags	4	0
Hat Bands	1	4
Slippers, various kinds	2	0
Morning Dressing Gowns ...each	30	0

Catalogues will be forwarded on application.

FOR SALE.—Thomas's Sewing Machines.

BADHAM & Co.
Apollo House. Bombay.

"LANDED" PER "DILBHUR."

An immense assortment of Ellwood and Sons' HELMETS and FELT HATS, *viz.* Brisbane, Brother Sam, Confederate, Versailles, Nautilus, Newmarket, Jerome, Oxford, Cambridge, Hampden, Harrington, Hamilton, and Tweed Hats of all descriptions.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—To be sold by PUPLIC AUCTION at the Company's Storeyard, Girgaum, on FRIDAY, the 8th instant, at 2 P. M., (if not previously disposed of) from 25 to 30 pairs of first class BULLOCKS. They can be seen on appplication to the Storekeeper at Girgaum. Conditions of sale as usual.

GEORGE WHITLEY,
For Liquidators,
Bombay Reclamation Co. (Limited).

Bombay, 1st March.

THE undersigned beg respectfully to announce that in order to ensure a quick sale of their remaining stock of SINGING BIRDS, they have reduced their prices considerably.

Some fine specimens of Canary Birds, Goldfinches, Black Birds, &c. being still on hand, they beg to recommend them to Bird Fanciers most particularly.

SCHUPPE AND BRANDMULLER,
Meadow Street, next to Messrs. Rosselet & Co.

ARGYLL COLLEGE,

52 NOTTING HILL SQUARE,
AND
3 CLIFTON TERRACE, NOTTING HILL, LONDON.

Principal.—Mr. Wm. D. Harvey, F. R. G. S.,
Assisted by eminent Professors and efficient Resident Masters.

Classics	Mr. Wm. D. Harvey, F. R. G. S. Mr. Daniel Munro, M. A.
Mathematics	Mr. Allan Connal, M. A.
French	Mons H. Dupont, P. A. Mons H. A. de Joannis, M. A.
German	Dr. Hermann. Herr Bernhard Heymann.
English Composition, History, Geography, &c.	Mr. C. Sutton. Mr. Daniel Munro, M. A.
Drawing	Mr. H. Wright, Certificated Master in Art.

Piano, Singing, Part Singing, Elocution, and Drilling, by Messrs. Heinrich Bohrer, W. Wilkinson, G. Benson, Wm. Carter, Arthur J. Bell, and H. Munday.

This College offers to Parents and Guardians of youth, resident in India, all the comfort of a Christian home in England, combined with a sound and finished Education.

Pupils are received from eight years of age.

Arrangement can be made for residence during the vacations.

Pupils are prepared for the Oxford and Cambridge Local Examinations, &c.

Reference is kindly permitted to

GEORGE HYDE, Esq., Bombay.
H. DEAR, Esq., } Monghyr, Bengal.
A. CHRISTIAN, Esq., }

Prospectuses with full particulars may be obtained at the Bombay Gazette Office or on application to the Referees.

NOTICES.

NOW READY.

THE ABRIDGED EDITION
OF THE

BOMBAY CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY FOR 1867.

PRICE, Rs. 1-8, BY POST Rs. 1-12.

CONTENTS.

INTRODUCTION.—Giving Sunrise and Sunset, Meantime at true noon, Moon's age, Tides, Twilight, Rising and Setting of the Planets, Roman names of the months, &c., &c
Principal Articles of the Calendar.
Adjustment of the Calendar.
Chronological Cycles.
Quarter Terms, and Ember days.
Fixed and Moveable Festivals, Anniversaries, &c.
Eclipses
Astronomical commencement of the four Seasons
Principal Elements of the Solar System, &c.
Calendar for the 19th Century
Day of the year corresponding to the last day of each month
Counting-house Calendar for 1867
Holidays allowed by Government
Do. do. arranged according to dates
THE ENGLISH CALENDAR; showing the time of Sunrise and Sunset, the Sun's Declination for the year 1867, Moon's Age, Time of High Water, Festivals, Anniversaries, &c.
THE INDIAN CALENDAR; showing the corresponding Dates according to the various modes of reckoning time among the English, Hindoos, Malabarians, Parsees, Mahomedans, and Jews
Christian Festivals and Fasts
Introduction to the Indian Calendar
THE NATIVE FESTIVALS, FASTS AND OBSERVANCES—
Hindu
Mahomedan
Parsee
Jewish

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Tables of English Coins, Weights, and Measures
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Rates of Fares for Shigrams, Cabs, Buggies, Bullock Carts, Palanquins, Bunder Boats, Cotton Boats, Dingies, &c.
TABLE OF PRECEDENCE FOR INDIA
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Bombay Establishment
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DIRECTORY.

List of the principal European, Indo-Briton, and Portuguese Mofussil residents in the Bombay Presidency
Kurrachee Chamber of Commerce
Firms
List of European, &c. Inhabitants in the Town and Suburbs of Bombay.

N. B.—The Calendar can be sent by post to any part of India for Four Annas, IF PREPAID. If sent Bearing, the Postage charge will range according to distance. The Publisher cannot undertake to prepay the Postage, unless a previous remittance is made or Stamps to the amount necessary be furnished.

To prevent disappointment orders should be given immediately.

Bombay Gazette Office, Fort, 7th Jan. 1867.

THE BRUNTON'S PATENT PRESS Co. CALCUTTA (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that all SHARES on which the unpaid Calls, with Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, from due date, shall not have been paid on the 1st March 1867, will be absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the Company, in terms of the Articles of Association.

By order of the Directors,
SCHOENC, KILBURN & Co.,
Calcutta, 13th Feb. 1867. Secretaries and Treasurers.

THE FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA and CHINA (LIMITED) is prepared to receive APPLICATIONS for LOANS on the MORTGAGE of LAND and HOUSE PROPERTY in Bombay.

DEPOSITS
Received on the following terms—
For 12 months' .... 6 per cent.
6 months' .... 5 per cent.

By order of the Board,
Bombay, 1st Jan. 867. JOHN SMITH, Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LD.)—A DIVIDEND for the half year ending 31st December last, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, and a bonus of 1 per cent for the half year, being equal to 8 per cent per annum, or Rs. 5 per Share, will be payable on or after SATURDAY the 2nd March to Proprietors registered in the Books of the Bank on 20th February.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Agent.

Bombay, 28th February 1867.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—The business carried on by us at the Metal Mart, Boree Bunder, under the management of Messrs. FLETCHER and MITCHELL, will now be continued under the style of the METAL MART.

W. NICOL & Co.,
DUNCAN FLETCHER, Agent.

Bombay, 1st March 1867.

BOMBAY BONDED WAREHOUSE COMPANY (LIMITED).—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Offices of the Secretaries and Treasurers, No. 27, Meadow Street, on SATURDAY, the 9th instant, at 1 P. M., to receive the Report of the Committee appointed at the last General Meeting and to pass a SPECIAL RESOLUTION authorising the Directors to Mortgage the Property of the Company.

By order
ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 2nd March 1867.

NOTICE.—The Public are cautioned against purchasing the following Bank of Madras SHARE CERTIFICATES which have been lost, or stolen from the offices of the undersigned:—

Certificate No.	Share No.	
No. 27/39	1,447	Rs. 1000 in favor of Hurrukchund Lallchund.
26/41	1232	,, 1000 ,, of Liladhur Vundrawan.
26/65 45/8	1437 4454/4456	,, 1000 ,, 3000 } ,, of Major Henry.

The whole of them being Blank Endorsed by the Secretary of the Bank as Attorney for Major Henry.

C. S. RAND & Co.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY,

THACKER, VINING & Co.

A Catalogue of CHEAP PUBLICATIONS, and of a large selection of New and Standard, with a list of Bohn's Publications, reduced to English Prices, is available on application.

THACKER, VINING & Co.
Rampart Row.

FOREST DEPARTMENT.—COLABA SUB-COLLECTORATE—Will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION on Ramraj Bunder, Alibaugh Talooka, Angreas Colaba, on MONDAY the 8th April 1867.

Blackwood.—About 800 logs admirably suited for making Furniture 12 to 15 feet in length and 2 to 5 feet in circumference.

Teak.—About 150 logs 12 to 15 feet in length and 2½ to 3½ feet in circumference. This wood is very tough and hard, and far superior to the Malabar and Burmah Teak.

Rafters, 5,000 more or less—Ramraj Bunder is on the Chowl Creek, 6 hours sail from Bombay. The Wood is all stacked on the Bunder head conveniently for shipping.

All particulars can be learnt by reference to the undersigned on tour in the Districts.

A. F. SHUTTLEWORTH,
Deputy Conservator of Forests, Colaba and Severndroog.
Dy. Conservator's Office, Camp Dapoolee, 28th Feb. 1867.

BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION).—All persons claiming to be CREDITORS of the Bank of Hindustan, China, and Japan (Limited) are required on or before SATURDAY, the 30th day of March next, to send their NAMES and ADDRESSES and the PARTICULARS of their DEBTS or CLAIMS to the undersigned, Liquidators of the said Bank, addressed to such Liquidators to the care of the Manager of the Branch of the said Bank at Bombay, or, in default thereof, the said Liquidators will proceed to distribute the Assets of the said Bank, having regard only to the Claims of which they shall then have had notice.—Dated this 26th day of January 1867.

W. F. ALLEN, }
J. R. ENGLEDUE, }
GEO. MACNAIR, } Liquidators.
D. CHADWICK, }

ASHURST MORRIS & Co.,
6, Old Jewey, London E. C.
Solicitors for the Liquidators.

NOTICES.

SOMETHING NEW!—THE DIVAN EXCHANGE, No. 5 APOLLO STREET, kept by a White Man and his White Assistants.

To meet a want long felt in Bombay, this Establishment has recently been opened for the benefit of the Public and its Proprietor, and combines

AN AMERICAN RESTAURANT,
AN ICE CREAM SALOON, with
AN ENGLISH COFFEE HOUSE,

where neatness, cleanliness, and wholesomeness are main features.

The Rooms are commodious and centrally located, convenient for both

TRAVELLERS & RESIDENTS,

who can obtain on application properly cooked and tastefully served BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, SUPPERS, and other LIGHT REFRESHMENTS, such as Cold Meats, Fresh Oysters, Sandwiches, Bread and Cheese, &c. &c., together with AMERICAN DRINKS of all descriptions.

SHERBET,
DRAUGHT ALE }
DRAUGHT PORTER } or Arf and Arf,
DRAUGHT CIDER,
DRAUGHT SODA-WATER from Frozen Vaults and Snowey Fountains,
ICE CREAMS, CAKES, FRUIT, and CONFECTIONERY, and many other requisites and conveniences, including STAMPS, best AMERICAN TOBACCO, CIGARS, &c.

The House is supplied with Local and Foreign Papers. Tickets to places of [illegible]ement and information respecting the arrival [illegible]ure of Trains and Steamers may also be obta[illegible]

Open from 7 A. [illegible] daily, Sundays excepted

IMPORTANT RE[illegible]ION IN THE PRICES OF THE GOSP[illegible]K GALVANISED IRON.—(CORRUGATED SHEET[illegible])—In consequence of an extension of the Works and [illegible]reat economy in cost of production, a *very important* reduction of price, dating from 1st March 1867, is made, and this favourite Brand will now be found to compete on more equal terms of price with the commoner qualities in the market. Established in 1842, and is the oldest manufacture of Galvanised Iron in England. Obtained the *only* Prize Medal in the Trade at the Great Exhibition of 1862.

Gospel Oak Offices,
74, King William Street, London, E.C.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.—NOTICE.—On and after the FIRST MARCH, MONTHLY and QUARTERLY TICKETS will be issued at REDUCED RATES between Grant Road, Mahim, Bandora, Pahadee, Berewlee, and Bassein Stations.

Application for Tickets and further particulars to be made to

J. R. DUXBURY,
Acting Traffic Manager.

General Offices, Bombay, 27th February 1867.

AGRA BANK (LIMITED).—The Bank with the sanction of the Court of Chancery will resume the business formerly carried on by the Agra and Masterman's Bank (Limited) on the First day of March next.

W. H. PEILE, Manager.

Bombay, 25th February 1867.

AGRA AND MASTERMAN'S BANK, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION).—The SECOND DIVIDEND of 25 per cent. on Registered Claims exceeding Rupees 1,000 with Interest on the First and Second Dividends will be payable by the Agra Bank (Limited) on and after the First day of March next.

Promissory Notes of the Agra Bank (Limited) for the balance of Claims will be deliverable at the same time.

W. H. PEILE, Manager Agra Bank (Ld.)

Bombay, 25th February 1867.

AGRA AND MASTERMAN'S BANK, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION).—The balance, with interest of Registered Claims not exceeding Rupees 1,000, will be payable by the Agra Bank (Limited) on and after the First day of March next.

W. H. PEILE, Manager Agra Bank (Ld.)

Bombay, 25th February 1867.

THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.—CAPITAL £1,000,000 STERLING.—The undersigned have been appointed Agents, and are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the above Company.

Bombay, 15th December 1866. W. NICOL & Co.

SELLING OFF.—The undersigned begs to notify that he is selling his present STOCK of BOOTS, SHOES, &c., for CASH only, at a reduction of 20 per cent to make room for a large supply daily expected.

R. PARTRIDGE.

MESSRS. J. & W. WATSON & Co.,

SILK MERCERS, LINEN DRAPERS, HABERDASHERS, HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS.

HAVE the pleasure to announce to their Customers and the Public, that their Stock is now complete for 1867, which has been bought by MR. JOHN WATSON, in all the Manufacturing Districts of Europe, amounting to upwards of three lacs of Rupees of the freshest and newest Goods.

This large Stock cannot be minutely described within the limits of an advertisement, as were they to adopt the method of advertising Firms in London, describing every article, thus:—

J. & W. WATSON and Co.'s Rich Silks.
J. & W. WATSON and Co.'s best Bonnets.
J. & W. WATSON and Co.'s fine Hosiery.
J. & W. WATSON and Co.'s French Gloves. &c. &c. &c., the whole of the columns of the *Bombay Gazette* would be insufficient for their purpose. To be brief they will simply remark that they keep every Article requisite for LADIES' and CHILDREN'S wear from the Bonnet for the head to the Boots and Shoes for the feet, new, fresh, and well assorted.

Beginning with HATS and BONNETS, they are supplied by one of the first Paris Milliners with the newest styles, monthly.

STRAW and other HATS from the first English Manufacturers.

FINE FRENCH LAWNS, LINENS and CAMBRICS, for underclothing, WELSH, SAXONY, GAUZE and SILK and WOOL FLANNELS, White and Coloured, also Lamb's Wool, Merino, India Gauze and Silk and Wool under Vests, &c. &c. &c.

FRENCH and ENGLISH GLACE COUTILLE CORSETS fiting like a Glove.

CRINOLINES.—Jupons, made in strict accordance with the now prevailing fashion, have no steels at the waist, are very light and comfortable wearing, and for utility and general convenience are certainly one more step towards perfection in Crinoline.

Striped and plain Grey Horse Hair Cloth for Skirts, also Pique, Challi Winsey Reps, and Plain and EMBROIDERED LONGCLOTH and CAMBRIC PETTICOATS.

STOCKINGS—Lisle Thread, Cotton, Merino, Lamb's Wool, &c., from Rs. 12 to Rs. 30 per dozen.

Rich Silk Hosiery, White, Black and Colored.

DRESS MATERIALS.

The richest Lyons Broche, Stripe, Chene and plain Silks, from Rs. 55 to 120 per Robe. Direct from the Manufacturer,—very good value has been obtained in a tight money market, for cash.

FRENCH and ENGLISH SILK, and SILK and WOOL GRENADINES.

New Black and White Stripes, and all colors and styles, in great variety in English Silks, from Rs. 40 to Rs. 60.

NEW SILK and WOOL POPLINS very wide.

New Winseys, Challis, Mohairs, Reps, and Delaines, for Travelling Dresses, at all prices.

RICH SILK VELVETS for Dresses Black and Colored.

All the newest styles in French Organdi Muslins for 1867. Also new Printed French and English Cambrics.

FAMILY MOURNING.

Every article requisite.—Crapes, Paramattas, Reps, Cashmeres, Llamas, MERINOES, DELAINES, ALPACAS, &c. RICH MOURNING SILKS, and new MUSLINS and CAMBRICS, RICH DRAP DE FRANCE MANTLES, JACKETS, PALETOTS PARISIAN, or made to order.

New Sealskin, Astrakan, Vecuna, and other favourite materials for CLOAKS and JACKETS; also Warm Dresses in great variety for LADIES GOING HOME; warm Hosiery, Gloves, and all the new colors in WOOL, GARIBALDI JACKETS. SHAWLS—Long Wool Tartan Clans, Shepherd, French and Paisley filled, Rich all Silk real Albanians.

Algerine, Grenadine, Silk Checked and Striped, Cashmere, Llama, &c. &c. &c. &c.

CLUNY ROTONDES and Squares, also Spanish Pusher and Limerick Lace Shawls.

Jet and Crystal Trimmings and Buttons for Dresses and Mantles, all the new Colors in Ribbon Velvets, plain and spangled.

RIBBONS in every width and all the newest and brightest colors.

RICH LACES all widths in Cluny, Maltese, Honiton, Valenciennes and various other Real and Imitation Laces. New FLOWERS and FEATHERS just received Overland, RICH FRENCH FANS, OPERA CLOAKS, Cluny and Blonde Berthes and Basques trimmed with Ribbon.

The newest EVENING DRESSES, richly trimmed Cluny Jackets and

BODICES, also MUSLIN JACKETS of every kind, new Parasols for 1867 and Rich Lace Parasol Covers.

Beautifully Trimmed, and Embroidered French Cambric Handkerchiefs suitable for presents.

BLOND and LACE FALLS—Lace and Blond Berthes, &c., &c., &c., &c.

PARIS BOOTS of the best make, in Black and Bronze Kid, Black and Colored Prunella, White Satin, Moire, Antique and Kid, all sizes from 32 to 40 and from 2 to 6 English sizes. Black and Bronze Kid and Prunella Shoes, Children's Boots and Shoes, all kinds and sizes.

FRENCH, SCOTCH, and ENGLISH MUSLINS, from 8 annas to Rs. 1-8 per yard according to quality, comprising 5/4, 6/4 and 8/4 Books and Grenadines.

SPOTTED and FIGURED Dorias, Cambrics, Jacconets, Nainsooks, Mulls, Swiss Books and Mulls, White and Colored Tarlatans, Satin, Lace and Figured Checks, Brillantes, and Muslinetts, for Mourning Wrappers, French Dimity, French and Scotch Cambrics, Indianets and Bishops Lawns, Lining Muslins of every description.

Muslin Embroideries, Flouncings, Edgings, and Insertions in great variety; Cash's Coventry Frillings.

IRISH LINENS and LAWNS—every quality, Buff and Drab Lawns for Morning Wear, Paris Kid Gloves in all sizes and colors, made especially to the order of J. & W. Watson & Co.

NOTICE—J. & W. WAT[illegible] Co. having just finished stock-taking, are [illegible]antity of last year's goods at less th[illegible]

[illegible]ATSON & Co.,
Silk Mercer[illegible] by Appointment.

NOTICES.

SOLID MAHOGANY FURNITURE
FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES.

HEAL & SON

are Manufacturing, ESPECIALLY FOR USE IN EXTREME CLIMATES, Bed-Room Furniture, which is entirely free from Veneer.

IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS

suitable for all parts of the World. Their stock consists of 2,500 Bedsteads.

HEAL & SON'S PATENT HORSEHAIR MATTRESS.

The Patent is for preventing the material from felting into a mass, and is especially suited for warm climates.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE
FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES,

of Bedsteads, Bedding, and Bed-Room Furniture, sent Free to every part of the World to which there is Book Post.

HEAL & SON,
BEDSTEAD, BEDDING, AND BED ROOM FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS,
196, 97 & 198, TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD, LONDON, W.

⁂ Remittances and Orders must be made payable in London.

TO SMOKERS.—Fresh arrival of real and choice MANILLA CIGARS and CHEROOTS at Rs. 38 per 1,000. Apply to ROGERS, COHEN & Co.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—ESTABLISHED 1710.—The undersigned are prepared to grant Insurance, against loss by fire on buildings and their contents in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

2nd April 1866.

TO SMOKERS.—FOR SALE, choice MANILLA CIGARS and CHEROOTS at Rs. 38 per 1,000.
TRICHINOPOLY, No. I............ ,, 10 do.
Do. No. II............ ,, 8 do.
ROGERS, COHEN & Co.
No. 7, Forbes Street.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY,

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NOTICE.—MESSRS. THACKER, VINING & Co. beg to notify to the Friends and Patrons of their Establishment that a PICTURE GALLERY and MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT is now open on the FIRST FLOOR of the premises in Rampart Row, to which they are invited to pass a leisure half hour with the Pictures and Portfolios.

The LIBRARY, consisting of a vast collection of NEW and STANDARD BOOKS, POPULAR SERIES OF LIGHT LITERATURE, and all the best CHEAP PUBLICATIONS of the day remains on the lower floor.

A list of NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS with terms for supply of the same may be had on application.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

DECCAN COTTON CLEANING COMPANY (IN LIQUIDATION).—FOR PRIVATE SALE, the GINNING MACHINERY and FACTORIES belonging to the above Company at Julgaum, Khamgaum, and Budnaira.

Particulars can be obtained and offers received at 27, Meadow Street.

TO PROFESSIONAL AND AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHERS.—TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED) have just received the following:—

Sarony's Patent Poseing Apparatus, or Universal Rest, with Chair, and Ornamental Cabinet.

This recent invention is now being introduced into the principal Studios in London and elsewhere. It is found to be a most valuable auxiliary to the Photographic Artist.

How's Photographic Tent—one of the lightest and most portable Tents hitherto introduced for out-door work.

PHOTOGRAPHIC DEPOT, BYCULLA

CARNAC IRON WORKS.—FRASER AND MILLER, (late Chief Engineers in P. & O. Co.,) beg to intimate they have OPENED the above Establishment on Carnac Bunder as ENGINEERS, MILL WRIGHTS, BOILER MAKERS, and GENERAL SMITHS, and are prepared to undertake the Repairs and Erection of all classes of Machinery.

Ship Captains will find the Carnac Iron Works very convenient from its close proximity to the Harbour.

Boats can come alongside at any state of the tide.

Carnac Bunder, 17th February 1867.

NATIONAL HOTEL.—The PROPRIETORS of the above Hotel beg to announce that they have opened this Hotel for the accommodation of the public. The Hotel is fitted up and furnished in a most complete manner, and no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable establishment. The Bed Rooms and Sitting Room are replete with every convenience, and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises.

The Wines, Liquors, and Beers are of the very best description.

Tiffins are always ready between the hours of 12 and 4 daily, and Gentlemen and Ladies can be accommodated with Dinners and Suppers either in the Dining Hall or Private Rooms.

A first class Billiard is also provided.

No. 5, Forbes Street, Fort.

COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST (IN LIQUIDATION).—A DIVIDEND of TEN SHILLINGS in the POUND having been declared by the OFFICIAL LIQUIDATOR of this Bank, Creditors in the China Loan and holders of Drafts are hereby informed that the above Dividend in respect of their Claims is payable in London on and after 19th instant. Creditors who have not already sent Powers of Attorney are requested to apply at the Bank's Office for forms of same to enable their representatives in London to draw their Dividends. Creditors who have not Agents in London to act for them are requested to apply personally at the Bank's Office here, where arrangements can be made for collecting their Dividends.

Claims of Local Depositors will most probably be settled here, of which further Notice will be given. In the meantime those whose claims do not exceed Rs. 500, can receive payment in full.

A. J. HUNTER,
J. BEATTIE,
Official Liquidators Bombay Branch, and Attorneys for William Hopkins Holyland, Official Liquidater for the Court of Chancery.

Bombay, 11th February 1867.

NOTICE.—CAPTAINS and AGENTS are respectfully informed that LENAHAN'S IRON WORKS are in full operation at the Victoria Bunder, next to the Gun Carriage Factory, Colaba. Ships' Boats can come alongside the Works, whereby a saving of about 20 per cent. may be reckoned on, as no Coolies or Carts are required to convey work to and from the interior of the Town as has been the practice hitherto, while the Charges will be found as moderate as those of other Workshops in Bombay. Orders for every description of wood work executed also.

TIFFINS are always ready at the BYCULLA HOTEL between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock daily. This arrangement will be found most convenient for Travellers proceeding by the Midday Trains.

W. PARTRIDGE, Manager.

Byculla Hotel, 18th Nov. 1866.

BYCULLA HOTEL.—The Manager of this Hotel begs to inform the Public that DINNERS can be provided for large or small Parties at two hours' notice.

Gentleman or Parties can be so accommodated with DINNERS, either in the Dining Hall or in Private Rooms.

W. PARTRIDGE, Manager.

Byculla Hotel, 18th Nov. 1866.

BYCULLA HOTEL, at the junction of the Bellasis and Clare Roads, Byculla.

This Hotel is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment both for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay. The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises.

The Table is abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Manager.

The Wines, Liquors and Beer are of the very best description, supplied direct from the most celebrate[illegible] in the London and Continental markets.

The Manager confidently recommends this Establishment to the patronage of Travellers and Resident[illegible] of whom may be here accommodated with the co[illegible] of a home at moderate charges.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated and within five minute's drive of both the Railway Stations, and may be reached in a short time from the Bunders.

W. PARTRIDGE, Manager.

Byculla Hotel, 18th Nov. 1866.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.,
BOMBAY AND LOCLE (SWITZERLAND).

WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, &c. &c.,
Remington's Building, Elphinstone Circle.

Gold Prize Medals were awarded to their Swiss head firm for highly finished Watches at the International Exhibitions of New York; London in 1851; Paris in 1855; Berne (Switzerland) in 1857; Porto (Portugal) in 1865.

An extensive and well selected Stock is now on view at their lately opened premises, and consists of the following:—

Beautiful Gold and Silver Watches of all descriptions, sizes, and prices, for Ladies and Gentlemen, manufactured expressly for hot climates and keeping correct time.

Superior Jewellery of great variety, as Bracelets, Brooches, Necklaces, Guard and Albert Chains, Earrings, Scarf and Finger Rings, Lockets, Seals, Sleeve Links, Shirt Studs, Soletaire Buttons, Breast-pins, &c. &c. &c.

English, American, and French Clocks; Palanbun and Alarm Clocks; Musical Boxes; Silver-plated Ware: Bronze and Flower Ornaments; Mechanical Toys; Stereoscopes and Views for ditto; Pocket Knives of every description with Tortoise Shell and Pearl Handles; Cheroot Cases; Meerschaum Pipes and Cigar Holders; Card Cases; Silver and Ivory Snuff-boxes; Morocco and Ivory Portmonnaie; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Companions; Moro[illegible] Photogra[illegible] Travelling Bags; Fancy Inkstands; Photograph Albums and Fancy Photographs; Fans; Superior [illegible] Perfumery; Riding, Hunting and Driving Whips; Walking Sticks; Pocket Books; Opera and Occular Glasses; Oil Paintings; Letter Balances; Brushes of all kinds; Rifles (Revolving), Revolvers, Fowling Pieces, and an immense variety of other useful and fancy articles.

Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Musical Boxes, &c. &c. carefully repaired.

Orders from Outstations promptly attended to.

NOTICES.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &c.,
(FREE FROM ADULTERATION,)
MANUFACTURED BY
CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
Purveyors to the Queen,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

Renowned first-class Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the World.

Purchasers should see that they are supplied with C. and B.'s genuine goods, and that inferior articles are not substituted for them.

To insure thorough wholesomeness, their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, boiled in Oak Vats, by means of PLATINUM STEAM COILS; and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at

HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.

C. and B. are AGENTS for LEA and PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and are Manufacturers of every description of Oilmen's Stores of the highest quality.

In the Press
A COLLECTION
OF ALL THE
SPEECHES AND ADDRESSES
DELIVERED BY
H. E. SIR BARTLE FRERE, G.C.S.I., K.C.B.
ON DIFFERENT OCCASIONS,
From 1862 down to the present day.

☞ Subscribers' names registered at the *Bombay City Press*, 51 Kalbadavie.

HOPE HALL FAMILY HOTEL, MAZAGON.—The Proprietors of this HOTEL, the first established and best known in Bombay, have the honour to inform their Patrons and the Public, that it has recently been thoroughly repaired and greatly improved and enlarged; no expense having been spared to render it a suitable and comfortable residence for European Ladies and Gentlemen and Families.

The HOPE HALL HOTEL stands in the midst of an extensive and beautiful Compound, nicely cultivated and intersected by broad and well kept Walks, an advantage which no Hotel in Bombay possesses to the same extent. The Proprietors beg especially to call the attention of the Public to the advantages offered by the detached Bungalows in the Compound; the number of these has lately been increased, as they are found peculiarly adapted to the comfort and privacy of Families. Cleanliness in every respect is most carefully attended to.

The Proprietors can confidently say there is no Hotel in Bombay where the Table is better or more abundantly supplied or where the Wines provided are of better quality.

There is a Table d'Hôte at 7 P. M.; but Dinners can be served in Private Rooms at any hour if required.

Horses and Carriages can be had on the premises.

The Hotel is within convenient distance of the Railway Stations and Bunders.

SORABJEE FRAMJEE & Co., Proprietors.

Mazagon, 20th Feb. 1867.

VIEGAS PATENT SLIP AND FOUNDRY COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company, will be held on MONDAY the 18th March 1867 at the Registered Office of the Company No. 6, Bombay Green, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, to confirm the following Special Resolutions passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders held on the 4th March 1867.

1st.—That the Viegas Patent Slip and Foundry Company (Limited) be wound up voluntarily.

2nd.—That Messrs. Pestonjee Nowrojee Pochajee, A. Viegas, and Sorabjee Frommurze be appointed Liquidators without any remuneration.

3rd.—That the Liquidators have authority to transfer and sell the immovable property, fixtures, machinery, plant, stock in trade, the sum of Rs. 55,000 in cash, and the business and good-will of the Company to the "Viegas Slip Company (Limited,") and to receive in compensation for such transfer and sale 3,000 fully paid-up shares of the nominal value of Rs. 250 each in such last mentioned Company.

By order of the Board of Directors,
SORABJEE FROMMURZE,
Secretary.

Bombay, 4th March 1867.

L'EXTINCTEUR, a new Patent Portable FIRE ENGINE. Price from Rs. 60 to Rs. 140. No Merchant's Office, Bank, or Godown should be without one of these useful inventions.

They can be seen in operation on a day's notice.

The undersigned beg to intimate that their new season's stock is now to hand, comprising—

Bar and Plate Iron,
Steel, Files, Engineers' and Contractors' Tools
Cast Iron, Wrought Iron, and Lead Piping.
Boiler Fittings, Steam, Water and Gas Cocks.
Steam Engines, Steam and Hand Pumps.
Steam and Hand Cranes.
Galvanized Corrugated Iron.

Price Lists now ready and will be forwarded on application to

FLETCHER and MITCHELL
Metal Mart, Boree Bunder 16th October 1866.

MANILLA CHEROOTS.—A small consignment of real MANILLA CHEROOTS, just landed per *Venilla*.

J. NEUBERG.

No. 6 Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

TEA! TEA!!

JUST landed, per "VANILLA," a consignment of the best CONGOU and PEKOE TEA, in boxes containing 7 and 10 pounds each.

No. 6 Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

JUST received, a very handsome collection of real MEERSCHAUM PIPES and CIGAR HOLDERS.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

TUNING AND REPAIRING ORCHESTRIANS, SELF-ACTING ORGANS, AND MUSICAL BOXES.—MR. J. NEUBERG has secured the services of a skilled European, and is now prepared to undertake the fixing, repairing, and tuning of Orchestrians, self-acting Organs and Musical Boxes, as well as the construction of new Cylinders for self-acting Organs.

Mr. N. will also enter into yearly engagements for keeping such instruments in [illegible] order. Terms may be learnt on application.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

RAFFLE.—MR. J. NEUBERG purposes RAFFLING the MAGNIFICENT ORGAN lately imported by him. It was built by special order for the projected Bombay Exhibition, and it is a perfect triumph of Mechanical Art, being both self-acting and also capable of being played by hand. It is encased in solid Walnut wood, enriched with bas-reliefs and paintings on silk. This exquisite Instrument is furnished with ten Cylinders, playing 10 European operatic and Orchestral, and ten Indian, Airs; and these may be indefinitely multiplied, MR. NEUBERG having on his Establishment a skilled Organ-builder. The Organ is valued at Rs. 7,500. The Raffle will consist of 150 Numbers. A payment of Rs. 50 in advance will be charged for each Number.

Due notice of the day and hour for the Raffle will be given in the Daily Journals, and by Private Circular. Applications for Numbers should be made to the undersigned without delay.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

MR. J. NEUBERG begs to draw the attention of his Constituents and the Public to a very extensive STOCK OF GOODS which he has just unpacked, and invites an early inspection of the same. They consist of articles suitable for—

BOHEMIAN GLASS-WARE.—A tasteful collection of the latest style, such as Vases, Table Ornaments, Butter Cups, Jewel Boxes, Card Plates, Fruit Dishes, &c.
PORCELAIN WARE.—French and Dresden manufacture.
FANCY GOODS.—An elegant assortment.
TOYS.—English, German and French Toys, adapted for presents to Children and Adults for their amusement and instruction, Scientific Toys, Picture Books, Articles for Christmas Tree, &c.

Mr. N. has priced the above very moderately in order to ensure a speedy sale. Purchasers for schools and charitable institutions are offered a very liberal discount.

No. 6 Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.—TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED) beg to announce that they receive by each Overland Mail a fresh supply of the following:—

DR. HASSALS'S FLOUR OF BEEF, for the speedy preparation of BEEF TEA.

N. B.—One pound of this Beef is warranted to contain all the nutritive constituents of 4 pounds of English-fed Beef.

BARON LEIBEG'S FOOD (by Hooper and Savory, and Moore), is an excellent substitute for the natural food of Infants.

BARON LEIBEG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT (*Extractum Carnis*) for the immediate preparation of Beef Tea.

PURE ESSENCE OF BEEF, MUTTON, AND CHICKEN—These will be found both excellent and nutritious in cases of great prostration and debility, and can be retained on the stomach when most things else are rejected.

BROWN AND POLSON'S Corn Flour.
KINGSFORD'S Oswego do.
HARD'S FARINACEOUS FOOD.

DR. RIDGE'S "PATENT FOOD," being thoroughly looked beforehand in its preparation, it is easily digested, while its composition adapts it to all conditions of the stomach.

FINEST BERMUDA ARROWROOT.
SPEED'S CALCUTTA Do.
ROBINSON'S BARLEY AND GROATS.
ROBB'S CELEBRATED NURSERY BISCUITS.
PEPSINE, AND PEPSINE LOZENGES, &c. &c.

THE PATENT SYPHON CORK SCREW, which enables Invalids not requiring the whole contents of a bottle of Soda Water or Champagne, to draw off any quantity without drawing the Cork or injury to the remainder.

SWEET MILK and DESICATED DITTO, for the reproduction of Milk as pure as when taken from the Cow.

SURGICAL ELASTIC KNEE CAPS, Stockings, Ankets, &c. &c.

MOC MAIN TRUSSES, and an assortment of others.

COCOAS.

HEADLAND'S Homoeopathic Cocoa.
[illegible] do. do.
TAYLOR AND DUNN'S Cocoa Nibs.
DUNN'S Essence of Turkey Coffee.
Do. Cocoa and Milk Paste.
Do. Chocolate and Milk do.

SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA or Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa, a preparation which has had all the fatty matter removed from the Cocoa Beans, and is consequently most suitable for delicate stomachs.

A large assortment of flavoured Chocolate for eating.

VICHY, POTASH, LITHIA AND SODA WATERS.
TONIC OR QUININE WATER.

The Medical Hall, Byculla, Fort, and Poona.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

Market flat; no business done.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up.	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
	Rs.	Rs.	pr. ct.		
2,140,000	1,000	1,000	8	Bank of Bengal	1,000 per share.
[illegible]	1,000	1,000	8 p ct	Bank of Bombay ...	66 p ct dis.
[illegible]	250	150	......	Bombay Pres. Bank	64 per sh.
[illegible]	200	200	Rs 6 p s	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	65 per share.
[illegible]	100	100	......	Brokers' Banking Company	5 per share.
1,500,000	250	250	nil	Central Bank...	16½ per share.
[illegible]	500	200	5	Chartered Bank of India A. & China.	180 per share.
600,000	200	25	......	China Bank ...	15½ per share.
750,000	250	250	12½	Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China	35 ex-div.
2,400,000	200	500	12	Comptoir d'Escompte d'Paris	Nominal.
2,000,000	500	500	9	Delhi and London...	No quotation.
[illegible]	200	200	......	Indian Peninsula London & China B.	15 p share.
3,750,000	1,000	1,000	13	Madras Bank...	20 p ct p. a.
[illegible]	250	125	5 p ct	National Bank of India	110 per sh.
1,500,000	250	250	10	Oriental Bank C.	75 p ct pm. ex-di.
[illegible]	300	300	......	Royal Bank of India	55 per share
......	250	100	......	Guzerat Bank	35 per share.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up.	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
.....	400	100	15	Bengal Credit Mob.	40 per sh.
750,000	500	100	Rs6 ps	Bombay General Credit & Finan. Cor.	96 to 97 p. share.
2,00,000	400	12	......	Financial Asso. of India and China	40 p. share.

LAND COMPANIES.

Subscribed Capital.	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up.	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
2,000,000	10,000	5,000	......	Back Bay Reclamation Co.	2,200 p. s.
1,880,000	1,000	1,000	20 p s	Elphinstone Land Co.	540 per share.
1,050,000	1,000	400	......	New Do.	175 to 180 p. s.
2,000,000	10,000	4,000	......	Frere Land Co.	105 p. s.
110,000	3,000	900	......	House and Land Investment Co.	45 per share.
500,000	5,000	4,000	......	Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co.	575 p. sh.
.....	2,000	1,100	25 p s	Port Canning...	200 per share.
2,100,000	10,000	6,200	......	United Victoria & Colaba Land Co.	1,100 p. sh.

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

Subscribed Capital.	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up.	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
800,000	5,000	3,000	....	Bombay Ship Co...	1,700
1,000,000	2,500	2,500	26	B. Coast and River Steam Nav. Co...	No quotations.
500,000	1,000	1,000	......	Bombay Landing & Shipping Co ..	1,015 per share.
500,000	5,000	1,500	......	Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Co.	800 to 8.5.
150,000	1,000	2,500	......	Prince of W. Ship Co.	
150,000	500	500		Viegas Patent Slip & Foundry Co.	225 per share.
		1,000	......	Union Shipping Co Limited	No quotations.
.....	.....	1,000	......	Western India Ship Co.	

EXCHANGE.

On.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks ...	4 months' sight...	1s. 11 15/16d.
Do. Credits ...	4 Do. do. ...	2s. 0 3/16d.
Do. Documents ...	4 Do. do. ...	2s. 0½d.
Calcutta ...	At sight ...	99⅞.
Do. ...	30 days' sight ...	99.
Do. ...	60 Do. do. ...	98⅛.
Madras ...	30 Do. do. ...	1 dis.
China ...	Demand	2.0 nominal.
China House Bills ...	60 days sight ...	217.

RATES OF DISCOUNT.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	6 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	9 do

BANK OF BENGAL.

Government Securities	6 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	9 do.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per cent. Sicca Rs. Transfer Loans	.. .. ..	Rs. 88½
" " Sicca " Loan	1832-33	92
" " Co.'s " "	1835-36	.88½
" " " "	1842-43	
" " " "	1854-55	
Five per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan	1856-57	105¼
Five per cent. Public Works Loan	1854-55	103
Five and a half per cent.	.. .. ..	110½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10-8-0
Bank of England Notes	" 10-4
Spanish Dollars	" 225
Carolus	" 295
Mexican Dollars	" 220
German Crowns	" 210
Five-Franc Pieces	" 235
Bar Silver	" 108-8-0
Gold Leaf	" 16-10
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	" 15-0

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 4TH MARCH.

The Cotton Market closed as under to-day:—

OLD.	PER CANDY.
Dharwar Sawginned	265 to 270
Dhollera	220 to 235
Bhownuggur	
Surat	215 to 230
Broach	
Oomrawuttee	215 to 230
Akote	
Khandeish	160 to 190
Barsee	
Compta	240 to 250
Vingorla	235 to 240
Veeraval	160 to 180
NEW.	
Oomrawuttee	265 to 270
Akote	
Khandeish	230 to 255
Barsee	
Dhollera	255 to 270
Bhownuggur	
Hingunghaut	285 to 290
Broach	270
Veeravul	240

Ready Sales............ 1,100 Candies.
For Future Delivery... 4,500 Candies.
Good demand.

BOMBAY, 5TH MARCH.

OLD.	PER CANDY.
Dharwar Sawginned	270 to 275
Dhollera	220 to 235
Bhownuggur	
Surat	215 to 230
Broach	
Oomrawuttee	215 to 230
Akote	
Khandeish	160 to 190
Barsee	
Compta	245 to 255
Vingorla	240
Veeraval	150 to 180
NEW.	
Oomrawuttee	265 to 275
Akote	
Khandeish	260 to 265
Barsee	
Dhollera	270 to 275
Bhownuggur	
Hingunghaut	290 to 295
Broach	270 to 275
Veeravul	240 to 245

Ready Sales............ 500 Candies.
For Future Delivery . 1,100 Candies.
Good demand.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 5.

Adams, Captain, 45th Foot, on medical certificate, from Poona.

Lower, Assistant Surgeon A., "D" Brigade Royal Horse Artillery, to join, from England.

Laing, Lieutenant W., 13th Regiment N. I., on leave, from England.

Hathway, Major H. R., Staff Corps, on duty, from Baroda.

Baillie, Captain G., Bengal Army, on sick leave, from Morar.

Oldham, Lieutenant G. W., Royal Engineers, on duty, from Nagpore.

Poett, Staff Veterinary Surgeon A., Staff, on duty, from Kirkee.

Hobson, Captain J., Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, on leave, from Poona.

Lucas, Major General, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Kirkee.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 5.

Coussmaker, Lieutenant G., Bombay Staff Corps, on leave, to England.

Kitchen, Lieutenant J., 22nd Regiment N. I., to rejoin, to Poona.

Saunders, Major, Madras Staff Corps, on leave, to England.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 4th March 1867.

PROMOTIONS, APPOINTMENTS, &c

Staff Surgeon Major White, is appointed to the medical charge of the General Depot, vice Staff Surgeon Taylor who has been gazetted to the 1st Battalion 1st Royal Regiment.

The following appointment is made:—

20th Regiment N. I.—Lieutenant J. G. Gillmor to be Adjutant, vice James who vacated on obtaining leave in extension of 20 months.

Lieutenant A. C. G. Leman, 96th Foot, is appointed to do duty with a detachment of invalids about to proceed to England in the ship *Dilawur*, and will join the General Depot.

FURLOUGHS, LEAVE OF ABSENCE, &c.

Major W. Mosse, 26th Foot, from 2nd March to 20th September, on private affairs.

Lieutenant F. W. Bean, Staff Corps, from 1st to 15th March, to proceed to Indore, on medical certificate.

RETURNED TO DUTY.

The undermentioned officers returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India on the 28th February.

Captain T. M. Boyd, Staff Corps; Lieutenant J. L. Lagan, Staff Corps; Captain E. B. Holland, Royal Engineers; Lieutenant A. T. Mander, Royal Engineers; Lieutenant H. Gardiner, 8th Regiment N. I.; and Lieutenant F. D. Mander, General List.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

MARCH.			
5 Robert Seadon	........Pennington	..Liverpool, Oct.	
Atiet Rohaman	........Hodges	.......Calcutta, Jan.	
Nancy	........Consteau	.......Maulmein, Feb. 3	
Maha Buleshwur	........Thomas	.......Liverpool, Oct. 15.	

DEPARTURES.

MARCH.		
5 Yamuna (s)	........Morison	......Aden and Suez.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
P. and O. Co.'s S. S. *Malta*, G. Hyde, bound to Aden and Suez.
Ship *Eauer*, W. G. Lilan, bound to Liverpool.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Ship *Vaselia*, for London
Ship *Inatfalien* for Liverpool.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, by a European Firm an experienced INDO-EUROPEAN or PORTUGUESE CLERK as assistant BOOK-KEEPER, and to make himself generally useful. To a steady active man, a liberal Salary will be given. Address "Y. Z." *Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, a very handsome and elegant consignment of Chandiliers and Drum Lights, by TUCKER & SONS; fitted with beautiful cut flowers, Globe Shades, and Crystal Drops and Spangles. The above can be seen at the Show-Rooms of Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers.
Bombay, 5th March 1867.

ESTATE, KARSONDASS MADHAVADAS & Co.—CREDITORS on the above Estate are requested to lodge their CLAIMS and relative vouchers with the undersigned without delay to facilitate the declaring of a dividend. W. A. HOUSTOUN,
Acting Manager to the Trustees.

ROSSELET & Co.
ESTABLISHED 1858.
CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, ENGRAVERS, &c.,
No. 6, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.—NOTICE TO WELLSINKERS, CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS will be received by the undersigned for deepening and widening wells at the Dysur and Veraur Stations of the B. B. & C. I. Railway.
Particulars may be had on application at this Office.
T. MATHEW,
Chief Resident Engineer.
Offices, Grant Road, 5th March, 1867.

JUST TO HAND.—A FRESH STOCK OF STORES consisting of Essence of Beef ½ pint tins, strongly recommended by the Faculty, Soups, Jams, Vegetables, Meats, Fish, Oatmeal, Barley, Biscuits, Worcestershire Sauce, Salad Oil, Hams, Bacon, Pigs Cheeks, Pickles, Vinegar, &c.

A splendid lot of Chandiliers of sizes for Gas or Candles with ball pulleys to raise or lower; Wall Lamps, and latest pattern Arg and Lamps of sizes; sets of best double Harness, finest Wall Paper of handsome design with rich border to match.

EXPECTED TO ARRIVE IN A FEW DAYS.—A large consignment of Whiskey, Jamaica Rum, Brandy, Sherry, Port, Liqueurs, Beer, Alsopp's, Tennent's and Bass's; Sympa Syrup Fruit's, Crystallized ditto, Muscatel Raisins, Claret, Hollands, Old Tom, Champagne, Moselle, Curacoa, Maraschino.
DWYER & Co.,
Mess and General Agents.
No. 1, Sassoon's Buildings, Elphinstone Circle, 6th March, 1867.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act 1866 and of the VICTORIA PATENT BRICK COMPANY (LIMITED).

NOTICE is hereby given that a PETITION for the winding up of the above-named Company subject to the Supervision of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay was on the 28th day of February, 1867, presented to the Honorable SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD, Knight, by CURSETJEE NUSSERWANJEE CAMAJEE, DOSSABHOY FRAMJEE CAMAJEE, N. ARDASEER WADIA and MERWANJEE BOMANJEE, Engineer, Liquidators and also Contributories of the said Company. And that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Honorable SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD, Knight, on FRIDAY the 22nd day of March, 1867, and any CREDITOR or Contributory of the said Company desirous to oppose the making of an order for the winding up of the said Company under the above Act, should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his Counsel for that purpose. A copy of the Petition will be furnished to any Creditor or Contributory of the said Company requiring the same, by the undersigned, on payment of the regulated charge for the same.
ACLAND, PRENTIS AND BISHOP,
Solicitors for the Petitioners.
Bombay, 5th March, 1867.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of GOVIND HURRY WALLKUR of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, who lately carried on business in Bombay as merchants under the different names and styles of GOVIND HURRY, HURRY GOVIND, and ROWJEE KHUTMAY, and also in partnership with SOMMECHUND VUSSONJEE under the name and firm of TOKERSEY VUSSONJEE.

UPON hearing Mr. Peile, attorney, for the above-named Insolvent, and on reading the petition of JAMES DUFF ROBINSON as Chairman of the meeting of CREDITORS of the said GOVIND HURRY WALLKUR trading, as aforesaid, held on the twenty-seventh day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, and also on reading the copy Resolutions were duly carried, and that the terms are reasonable and calculated to benefit the general body of Creditors under the Estate of said Insolvent Traders, I do order that the estate of the said GOVIND HURRY WALLKUR trading as aforesaid, be wound up under the management of Trustees named in the said Resolutions and Petition subject nevertheless as to the remuneration of the said Trustees to such rates as may be hereafter made by the Court. I do hereby direct that the said Resolutions be confirmed and I do hereby direct this ORDER be forthwith advertized in two daily English Newspapers, namely the *Times of India*, and the *Bombay Gazette*, and the two of the Vernacular Newspapers, namely the *Bombay Summachar* and the *Jami-Jamshed* respectively published in Bombay, and in the next publication of the *Bombay Government Gazette*—Dated this 5th day of March, 1867.
C. SARGENT,
HEARN, CLEVELAND, AND PEILE,
Attorneys to Trustees.

SO[illegible]NDY & Co., BOMBAY, GENERAL [illegible]MPORTERS.—STATIONERY, FRESH FROM EN[illegible]AND BY EVERY "OVERLAND" STEAMER.

EXTRA SUPERFINE THIN LINEAR TINTED STATIONERY.
This Stationery is unequalled for its elegance and utility. By a peculiar process in manufacture, faint lines are formed in the substance, thus forming a guide for the Pen. It is manufactured in two sizes.

LETTER FULL SIZE, EXTRA SUPERFINE THIN LINEAR, WHITE OR BLUEISH TINTED STATIONERY.
Cream or White Tint, or Blueish Tint, per Packet of five quires......Rs. 2 0
Adhesive Envelopes to suit the above, per Box of 100...... " 1 0

NOTE FULL SIZE EXTRA SUPERFINE THIN LINEAR TINTED STATIONERY.
Cream or White Tint, or Blueish Tint, per Packet of five quires ......Re. 1 0
Adhesive Envelopes to suit the above per Box of 100 ...... " 1 0

INDIAN INLAND POSTAGE STATIONERY.
Letter size, OCTAVO, Cream Tint, best quality, one sheet with Envelope weighing under the quarter tola (single Indian Postage). Price per Packet of five quires......Re. 1 0
Adhesive Envelopes to suit the above, per Box of 100 ...... " 1 0
Letter size, OCTAVO, Blue Tint, one Sheet with Envelope weighing under the quarter tola. Price per Packet of five quires ...... " 1 0
Adhesive Envelopes to suit the above, per Box of 100...... " 1 0

STATIONERY FOR OVERLAND CORRESPONDENCE.
One Quarto sheet, or two leaves with envelopes weighing under the half ounce, and two Octavo sheets or four leaves also weighing under the half ounce.
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Per Packet of 5 quires.
[illegible]p, very faint Bluish Tint, with lines...Rs. 5
Do. do. without lines... " 5
[illegible]p Cream White, with lines...... " 5
Do. do. without lines...... " 5
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" Books
" Pencils
Dressing Cases
Ink
Inkstands, Glass and Pewter
" Walnut Wood, Ebony, Oak, &c.
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Pocket Books
" Ledgers
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Travelling Bags
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SOUNDY & Co. will be happy to enter into special contracts for regular supplies of every Stationery requisite to Mercantile Houses, Railway Offices, Public Companies, Railway Contractors, &c., &c., at the lowest wholesale rates.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY OIL WORKS COMPANY (LIMITED.)—TENDERS are invited by the Liquidators of the above Company for the purchase of the Company's Lands, Buildings, Mills and Machinery, Situate at Chinchpoogley and will be received by Messrs. ACLAND, PRENTIS AND BISHOP, Solicitors to the Liquidators, up to 12 o'clock on SATURDAY the 9th day of March instant.
The Liquidators do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any tender.
Bombay, 5th March, 1867.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Carriage, Horse, Piano, &c. at Colaba, on MONDAY the 18th instant, Messrs BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY & Co. will Sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, at his residence, Colaba, the Household furniture, Glass and Porcelain Ware, Carriage, Horse, Piano, &c. the property of Doctor Garringe, 4th (King's Own) Regiment proceeding to Europe. Full particulars of which will appear in future advertisements.
BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY & Co., Auctioneers.
Bombay, 5th March 1867.

NEW AND INFALLIBLE METHOD.—Treatment instantaneous and radical cure of Corns and other excrescences of the Feet, DR. J. DEFRIES Chiropedist of the Imperial Houses of France and Brazil. Having arrived on a professional visit to this Country, can be consulted every day, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., at "ROYAL HOTEL," Tamarind Lane, Fort, where patients will be treated in a private apartment.
Through the means of a new process, Mr. DEFRIES expels the corns from the feet, as also any excrescences on the soles of the feet, without cutting them or in any way puncturing the flesh, and also excrescences on the nails.
He possesses an Elixir of his own invention, which stands pre-eminent in its efficacy for curing corns, even should they have suppurated.
Mr. DEFRIES operates without causing the smallest pain to the patient, who, on the completion of the operation, can wear a tight shoe without special inconvenience to the spot whence the corn may have been extracted.
Mr. DEFRIES possesses a vast number of testimonials of the highest class from Calcutta which are at the service of the public for inspection. He begs that his method may not be confused with that of other Chiropedists. His stay here will be only one month, and he will attend the residence of any patients who may require his professional services. Charges same as at House.
Attested Certificates, received at Hong-Kong, will be produced on application.

UNABATED EXCITEMENT
OF
ROCKY MOUN[illegible]NDERS.
MAMMOTH PAV[illegible], ESPLANADE,
OPPOSITE TO THE BIB[illegible]OCIETY'S DEPOSITORY
THIS EVENING, WEDNESDAY, 6TH MARCH,
ANOTHER GRAND CHANGE OF PERFORMANCE
UNBOUNDED SPORTS AND ENCHANTING WONDERS.
FOR THE FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY
THE REVOLVING OLYMPIANS
FOR THE FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY
THE DOUBLE MAGIC BARS
OR
THE INTREPID AND INCOMPARABLE FEAT OF
DROP AND CATCH
FOR THE FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY
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ENTITLED THE "SOLDIER & SAILOR"
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THE CHAMPION AND CHALLENGE ACT
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FLYING BAR TRAPEZE,
BY THAT DARING WORLD RENOWNED ARTIST,
MR. J. E. FISHER.

This Life Leaping performance which caused immense Sensation in the principle Theaters of London, Paris, St. Petersburg, Constantinople and Alexandra, and hailed with Rounds of Applause by the Public in general and pronounced to be the Ne Plus Ultra of the age.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.
First Class..........Rs. 5 | Second Class...Rs. 3
Third Class ....Rs. 1
Children under ten years half price to First and Second Class only.
Tickets to be had at the Box Office, Mammoth Pavilion, Esplanade, from 10 A. M.
A number of Private Boxes fitted for the express accommodation of Families, admitting five, Rs. 20.
Doors open at 7½, Performance to commence at 8½.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDESDAY, MARCH 6, 1867.

THE article in the *Edinburgh Review* on the "Foreign Policy of Sir John Lawrence" is chiefly remarkable as a connected and spiritedly written narrative of events which have occurred in Arabia and Central Asia during the last three or four years, and of which previously our only knowledge was derived from the obscure and perplexing accounts published from time to time in the fragmentary and disjointed letters of correspondents of Indian newspapers. The clear and concise sketch of the varying fortunes of the incessant strife in which the descendants of Dost Mahommed have been engaged since the Ameer's death is particularly well done, and supplies a clue that was much needed to guide us through the intricate maze of Afghan politics. If indeed the intelligence which the Indian Foreign Office receives from other parts of Central Asia were as full and accurate as the information it appears to possess regarding affairs at Cabul, there would be some ground for the complacent assertion of the *Reviewer* that Sir John Lawrence knows precisely what is going on in the countries beyond the Himalayas, and cannot, therefore, if he "fold his hands "and sit still," resolving to "act with greater "vigour when the time for action comes," run the risk of being some day taken by surprise. "There is," says the *Reviewer*, "the news-writer "at Cabul, whose diaries, on the whole give a "faithful picture of all that passes in Afghan"istan; and, as regards tidings from the other "States of Central Asia, there are Punjabee mer"chants and travellers, whose somewhat hyperbo"lical accounts can from time to time be check"ed by the despatch of specially selected scouts." Yet, when we turn to that part of the article which purports to be a description of the recent doings of the Russians in Bokhara, how does the *Reviewer* attempt to check what he calls the "manifestly exaggerated reports which have "reached India direct from Central Asia" and to which he refuses to give any credence? He does not appeal to the evidence of "specially"selected scouts" despatched to the scene of action by the Indian Viceroy, but he quotes Russian official accounts published "in the columns of 'the Journal de St. Petersbourg,'" and with much simplicity assures us that he "sees no reason to "question" their "candour and general correct"ness." Sir John Lawrence, then, it would seem, carries his policy of "masterly inactivity" to the extreme point of allowing the Russians to be their own reporters, and contentedly accepting whatever version they may choose to give of their dealings with the still independent tribes of Central Asia. Surely, something more than this might fairly be expected from "an English "Viceroy whose political range of vision it "would hardly be an exaggeration to describe "in the sonorous syllables of Milton:—

> "His eye might there command, wherever stood
> City of old or modern fame, the seat
> Of mightiest empire, &c."

It somewhat takes away from our conception of the majesty and power of Sir John Lawrence, to learn that, when he wishes with far-reaching gaze to survey the realms of Central Asia, he is obliged to seek the aid of a pair of Russian spectacles. It is acknowledged, even by the *Edinburgh Review*, that the Viceroy ought not to shut his eyes—though that further concession to the "quietists" would certainly be the logical corollary of the policy of sitting still and folding the hands, and is indeed needed to make the situation of "masterly inactivity" complete—but Sir John would perhaps do more wisely to see nothing at all than only to see what the European Power whose advances in Central Asia should be attentively watched by all Anglo-Indian politicians is willing that he should see.

The *Reviewer*, of course, holding as he does a brief to defend the know-nothing and do-nothing policy of the Government of India, sneers at the "alarmists" who pretend that the progress of Russia should give us any cause for anxiety. "These are they," he contemptuously declares, "who, to prove the possibility of invasion, cite "the conquests of the Macedonian Alexander, "of Timour, and of Nadir Shah, and who, in "the so-called will of Peter the Great, the tra"ditional policy of his successors, the treaty "with Napoleon at Tilsit, and the imminent "development southward which the Sibe"rian boundary has undoubtedly received, "find cumulative evidence of Russia's deter"mination to make the possibility an "accomplished fact." One might almost suppose from the tone in which these actual invasions and projects of invasion are summed up as material to excite the ridicule of all sane and well-informed politicians, that events, which really are among the most important in ancient and modern history, were but idle romances of the brain invented by some foolish alarmists. The history of the last ten years has, we should think, supplied evidence that ambition is still an active power in directing the policy of the most civilized states, and that the rise and fall of empires may hereafter, as in times past, be dependent on the existence of statesmen and soldiers able to plan and carry out vast schemes of conquest and aggrandisement rather than on the smooth words of the advocates of a system of "masterly inactivity." We certainly do not wish to embarrass the discussion as to the best policy to be pursued with respect to the frontier tribes by introducing the question of the probability of a Russian invasion—but the possibility of such an invasion ought not to be kept wholly out of view; and it may be said for the "alarmists" that they have at least as good justification for their fears as the Government of India has for its expressed feeling of confidence—founded on the statements of the "Journal de "St. Petersbourg"—that "Russia clearly has "no present wish to annex any part of Bok"hara." But surely, in any case, the statesmanlike view to take of the position is that, whatever may be the intention of Russia, we are bound to do all that we can to strengthen our own influence over the population of the debateable land between the frontiers of British India and those of the Russian Empire. We do not fear Russia: as General John Jacob says, in that "foolish book" of which the *Edinburgh Review* "speaks so offensively and so presumptuously, "If "Russia bring with her advance a better civi"lization, and a higher moral tone—if she in"troduce European ideas and European com"merce into Central Asia—the better for us. All "that tends to good must ultimately be for our "advantage—for the advantage of free England. "*But can Russia do this?*" Our own conviction is that upon the issue of the strife whether England or Russia shall ultimately obtain the supremacy in Asia depends the solution of the question whether the law of liberty or of authority shall rule the destinies of this portion of the earth; and we consider every Englishman who, however unconsciously, assists the advance of Russia, as a traitor to the principles on which alone the power of England can be established in the East. The countries from the Himalayas to the Caspian are now the wide field on which preparations must be made for the coming struggle between the two great Powers of the west and the east of Europe. The Mussulmans themselves believe—and, though there may be nothing in these prophecies, the general credence placed in them helps to bring about their accomplishment—that the days of tribulation foretold to anticipate the coming of their Messiah are now at hand; and the ferment thus excited among the native population leads them to believe that either the Russian or the Englishman must temporarily become their master, and predisposes them to yield to that one of the two Powers which presses them most closely. While, therefore, we would not urge active interference in the affairs of border states, we would certainly recommend the adoption of every available means for increasing our influence and strengthening our military position in Central Asia. The Government of India tells us to wait; but it does not say how long and for what purpose. Must we wait till from the Caspian to the Himalayas, from Herat to Kashgar, the most warlike tribes of Central Asia are arrayed against us under the Russian banner; or should we, meanwhile, take advantage of our position to teach these tribes that England is their best friend and protector? Sir John Lawrence and his Council "sit and lie reclined" careless of all that goes on beyond the frontier; and, when an embassy comes to them from some poor chief who has heard of the riches and wisdom of the English people, and longs to be received as one of their clients, this is how it is received by the Viceroy:—"The requests of the poor "Khan Badshah were not preferred at a rea"sonable time. Other Viceroys might perhaps "have been dazzled at the sight of potentates "from the end of the earth (?) suppliant at "their footstool; but Sir John Lawrence was "used to strange embasies of this kind. Al"ready more than once it had been his lot, "either as Chief Commissioner of the Punjab, "or in his present more exalted capacity, to "give audience to semi-barbarian deputies from "Central Asia, entreating to be saved "from the clutches of the all-absorbing "*Roos*; and to every such appeal even "though some of them came before him "during the excitement of the Crimean war, he "had, from motives of policy, persistently turned "a deaf ear. It was not likely, therefore, that "he would take other than a practical view of "this latest application. He dismissed the "unlucky envoy with a civil but absolute re"fusal on all points." There is surely no great cause for congratulation in this little story. Here was a chief who had heard of the right of England, and who yearned to be taught English civilization. He asked nothing but that we should give him the aid of English engineers to work the mines in his country, and English officers to instruct his soldiers in the art of fighting. Is it a masterly stroke of state policy to have driven back into barbarism this Mussulman chief and his people who, with a little encouragement, might have become valuable allies of England, and have advanced their country many degrees in the path of civilization? Yet this is enumerated as one of Sir John Lawrence's principal triumphs, and is one of the illustrations quoted to confute the sceptics who maintain that two frontier wars in three years, the disturbed state of Affghanistan, and the absolute destruction of our influence in the Persian Gulf and the Red Sea and the East Coast of Africa, are not compensated by the saving of arms and money which the Viceroy of India has affected by refusing to befriend a few barbarous chiefs. Over and over again General Jacob pointed out that we should be honest and frank with the borderers, should tell them what we wanted and show that we were ready to hold our own against every enemy they could be our staunch supporters; and the success of his system of managing the borders, by comparison with that of the Punjaub, is proved by the fact that a month ago, when he was in the North-West, the Commander-in-Chief of this Presidency rode 60 miles beyond the British frontier with a large camp, and was everywhere most hospitably received by the people. When will an agent of the Viceroy be able to ride 60 miles beyond Peshawur? And does not the difference of security on the two frontiers speak volumes in answer to special pleas in defence of the policy of "masterly inactivity?"

SPECIAL SUMMARY for the INTERMEDIATE OVERLAND MAIL.

BOMBAY, 6TH MARCH.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer *Malta*, Captain Hyde, leaves for Suez to-day with the Extra Overland Mail. The following is the

LIST OF PASSENGERS.

For Suez.

Sir Bartle, Lady Frere and family.
Mr. Jack,
Mr. H. E. Bright,
Mr. R. D. Dods,
Miss Jackson.
Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Scoble.

For Marseilles.

Mrs. Fletcher,
Lieut. and Mrs. Coussmaker, and child,
Captain Leach,
Mr. R. A. Habibbhoy,
Mrs. Gubbay and 2 children
Mr. and Mrs. David,
Mr. F. Sassoon,
Mr. F. Hyam,
Mr. and Mrs. Ezekiel and two children,
Col. and Mrs. Wood and child,
Mr. S. J. Sassoon,
Mr. R. Habibbhoy,
Mrs. A. D. Sassoon and 2 children,
Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Sassoon and 2 children,
Mrs. M. S. Gubbay,
Mr. J. Ezekiel,
The two Misses Moses.

For Southampton.

Mrs. Mackenzie and 2 children and 2 infants,
Mrs. F. Green and 2 infants,
Mr. John Hollingrote,
Mrs. Molison,
Mrs. Swinherd and infant,
Mr. W. Notman,
Mr. W. Little,
Mr. W. Venn,
A Gentleman.
Mr. W. Houstoun.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

Sir Bartle and Lady Frere and family leave for Suez by the *Malta* to-day en route to England.

Our new Governor, the Right Hon'ble Mr. Seymour Fitzgerald, arrived in Bombay by the B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Punjaub* soon after midnight on the 28th ultimo, and landed on the following morning.

The Right Hon'ble Mr. Seymour Fitzgerald will be sworn in as Governor of Bombay before the Executive Council this afternoon immediately after the departure of Sir Bartle Frere.

An address was presented to Sir Bartle Frere by the members of the Bombay Civil Service yesterday with a request that he would be pleased to accept a service of plate.

The extra mail of the 11th instant had not arrived in Bombay when we went to press.

The latest London date *via* Indo-European line is 4th March.

The Agra Bank resumed business on the 1st instant.

H. M.'s war-frigate *Octavia* and the gun-boats *Vigilant* and *Penguin* are still in Bombay.

H. I. M.'s S. S. gun-boat *La Diamant* was in the Persian Gulf at Muscat a few days ago.

Syed Toorkey is said to be still at Debay in the Persian Gulf. A messenger from a Wahabee chief had arrived in Muscat to demand payment of tribute of Syed Selim.

Mr. Massey it is expected will bring forward his Budget on the 5th proximo, it is believed that there is a deficit of two millions sterling, which will, of course, necessitate new taxation, it is not, however, supposed, that he will resort to the income tax.

The National Bank of India has declared and paid a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum for the half-year ending December last.

A meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council was held on the 28th ultimo, when a Bill to reduce the amount of capital of the Bank of Bombay and the shares therein was read three several times and passed.

The four Europeans convicted at the last Criminal Sessions of the murder of four Marwarrees (native money lenders) were executed on the morning of the 1st instant.

It is understood that the limit of the extension of the East Indian Railway towards Bombay has been fixed at Johelie in Central India.

Government have determined to establish factories for an enlarged and improved manufacture of salt in the assigned districts of Hyderabad.

Lord Napier, Governor of Madras, is on a visit to Sir John Lawrence at Calcutta.

It is reported that Mr. Edward Clive Bayley, Secretary to Government, Home Department, will succeed Sir G. Yule at Hyderabad.

Captain Luard's party has commenced the survey of the Burmese frontier, with a view to a line of railway communication between Rangoon and Yunan.

The Nizam has preferred a claim to a portion of Mysore and at the same time demanded that Berar should be restored to him. The Viceroy has negatived both proposals.

The Envoy from Bokhara, on leaving Calcutta, was informed that he would receive from the Lieutenant Governor, Punjab, the final orders and determination of the British Government in respect to his mission.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

THE present mail steamer carries with it Sir Bartle Frere who to-day, at least for the present, closes his long career in India One of the latest tributes of admiration which has been paid him is the brief address which appears in another column of the present issue by a Committee representing the Bombay Civil Service requesting permission on behalf of the Service to present His Excellency with a service of plate in recognition of the distinguished honor he has conferred upon that body. Sir Bartle remains Governor of Bombay down to the moment when he leaves these shores—he is to embark at four o'clock this afternoon—after which the new Governor, Mr. Fitzgerald, will take the oaths of office in presence of the Executive Council. Mr. Fitzgerald arrived in Bombay shortly after twelve o'clock on the morning of the 1st of March having been conveyed from Suez in the British India Steam Navigation Company's Steamer *Punjaub*. Mr. Fitzgerald did not, as rumour asserted he would, call at Massowah during his passage down the Red Sea, but he stayed for a few hours at Aden and then proceeded to Bombay. The community is, of course, in a state of profound uncertainty as to the attitude the new Governor will assume towards all the questions now under discussion or agitation which affect its welfare, and that is a point on which we do not profess to be able to throw any light.

As we stated in our last Summary, the public has been again convulsed by the condition of the State Bank of the Presidency, and a panic which set in drained it in three days of £1,070,000 sterling of deposits. The drain was stopped for a time by an announcement from the Government of Bombay that it would support the Bank "to the full extent of its available resources" from the date of the announcement to the end of the agreement with the Bank which had just been renewed for a year. The leakage, however, has still been so abundant that during the week following the government guarantee, a farther sum of upwards of £316,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank, as is shewn by the weekly returns published yesterday. On Saturday last a telegram was received in Bombay from the Government of India intimating that that Government had received a telegraphic despatch from Lord Cranborne instructing it to support the Bank of Bombay as far as lay in its power and at all risks. But while the Government here and the Secretary of State were bolstering up the Bank by pledging the public credit, the Legislative Council were passing a Bill nominally extinguishing one half of the Bank's capital which had been lost in speculation. The public believe that the whole capital has been lost through the mismanagement of the Bank, and the Bank itself in a recent report to the Government of Bombay admitted that its entire paid up capital and considerably beyond it was locked up in insolvent estates. The feeling generally, therefore, is, that the Bank having lost its capital and a portion of its deposits, should be wound up. It has been publicly charged with having sent out of the country one of its own officers in whose name as representing the Bank a certain number of shares in an unlimited company stood recorded on which a heavy call is about to become due. The Bank, with an utter indifference apparently to its own character, has left this charge, so deeply affecting its honor, uncontradicted; and Bombay is reduced to the humiliating degradation of seeing the State Bank of the Presidency resorting to a legal subterfuge to avoid a moral and legal obligation, which will consign it to lasting contempt. It is impossible to believe that Lord Cranborne, when he telegraphed to the Supreme Government here, was in possession of all the facts connected with the recent history of the Bank or distinctly comprehended its real position. Perhaps he thought he was playing Mr. Gladstone and the suspension of the Bank of England Charter over again, but there is the faintest possible analogy between the Bank of England and the Bank of Bombay, and there is no analogy whatever between the Bank of England issuing notes on its credit beyond the legal amount, by permission of Government who incurs no pecuniary responsibility whatever, and the Government of India becoming security that the deposits in a Joint Stock Bank shall be repaid. The note issue in Bombay is not even in the hands of the Bank, being a purely Government operation, and if Government is liable in any way to the depositors at all it is liable as a shareholder in the Bank. The condition of the Bank of Bombay will inevitably, now or later, reopen the question of the relation of the State to the Presidency Bank, and it ought to be remembered as not the least important element in the consideration of that question that not only does State supervision not guarantee good banking, but that native depositors think their money safer in institutions which are not connected with the State at all, and which have only business ability to recommend them to the public.

The Select Committee of the Legislative Council appointed to consider the Bill for the levy of Town dues presented their Report to the Council a few days ago. The fascination that seems to surround the levying of octroi duties in oriental countries has carried the Committee captive, and they report that as in the present state of Bombay, any increase to direct taxation is impossible, it is necessary to advert to the imposition of Town duties. The Committee recommend a tax upon cotton of one anna per cwt, on opium of Rs. 5 per chest, on metals (excepting iron and steel) one half per cent, on wines and spirits two annas per gallon, on sugar one per cent, on ghee six annas per maund, and on timber 2½ per cent. One of the members objects to the duty on ghee which he considers a necessary of life, but we opine that cotton, sugar and timber are as much necessaries of life as ghee. There is a difference of opinion among the members as to the desirability of taxing cotton and opium, but as the members of the Committee are numerous enough (unless the meeting of the Legislative Council is fully attended) to carry their recommendations, we may anticipate that the greater portion of the imposts named will be laid on the trade of Bombay. Had Sir Bartle remained at the head of the Government his powerful opposition to octroi duties might have induced the council to attempt the introduction of a tax on Incomes or capital. The larger towns of the interior in which taxation is chiefly raised by means of octroi duties groan heavily under the infliction, and are struggling, many of them successfully, to shake them off—but it appears to be the miserable fortune of the trade of Bombay to re-enter the fiscal house of bondage it has but lately left.

COMMERCIAL.

6TH MARCH.

SINCE the departure of the English mail of the 1st instant, the telegraph has been in working order, and telegrams have been coming forward with more regularity at intervals of one to two days from the date of despatch. On the 1st March telegrams dated Liverpool 26th February were received, reporting that the American receipts point to two million bales, that the price of American Cotton had fallen from 15½d. to 13d. per lb. and quoting Fair Dhollerah dull at 11½d. These telegrams caused a decline here of from Rs. 15 to Rs. 20 per candy in Cotton, and for the day or two during which this decline lasted the market was extremely dull and very few transactions took place. But yesterday evening telegrams of the 2nd intant were received quoting Fair Dhollerah at 11⅝d. steadier, with sales of 12,000 bales, which had the effect of restoring activity in our market and the prices ruling before the receipt of the adverse news. Manchester quotations are, 7 lbs. Shirtings 10s. 6d., 8¼ lbs. 12s. 7½d., and 40's Twist 1s. 6½d. Our advices from Calcutta quote 7 lbs. Shirtings quiet at Rs. 7-4 with exchange on London at 1s. 11½d. for Bank Bills 4 months' sight. Our latest advices from China are dated Hongkong 15th February quoting Malwa Opium at 780 dollars per chest with Exchange at 4s. 4½d. for Bank Bills 4 months' sight and Shanghai 10th February quoting Malwa Opium 590 taels with Exchange at 6s. per tael for Bank Bills 4 months' sight.

Money.—The desirability of forming a new Bank with a Capital of 50 lacs out of the Assets of the Royal and Presidency Banks, whose cash balances amount to about 30 lacs, is being discussed, and it is probable that from the great inadequacy of the present Banking Capital to the Trade of Bombay the project will receive the support and encouragement of the Mercantile public. The restriction of commerce which has been growing for months back, and which will be more and more felt as the capabilities of trade improve, was attributed to the distrust prevailing throughout the Presidency in consequence of the great losses sustained in the panic of May 1866, and would, it was supposed, soon pass off. The apprehension, moreover, of the Exports and Imports falling to the level of the period preceding the outbreak of the American War led to the supposition that the present exceptionally high value of cotton and of cotton goods would so rapidly recede to the prices of that period as, in a short time, to enable the present Banks to adequately respond to all Commercial requirements of a legitimate nature. It is said that the unduly restrictive action of the Banks, and the numerous cases of individual hardship which it inflicts, are due to the deficiency of the means requisite for working the trade of the Port. Premising that the Banking accommodation of 1860 was not excessive, as shown by the large dividends earned by the Banks out of sound legitimate business, and by their entire freedom from losses,—we find that the Banks then doing business in Bombay were the Bank of Bombay, the Commercial, the Central, the Oriental, the Agra, the Mercantile and the Chartered Banks, of which the three first had their Head Offices in Bombay, the remainder being directed from London, and that the Capital set apart by those Banks for working their Bombay branches was closely upon 22,000,000 Rupees. The Trade Returns for the 5 years preceding the American War show that the average Exports per year were valued at about 15 and a half millions sterling, and the average Imports at about 17 and a half millions, of which the value of the Cotton exported was somewhat short of 5 millions per annum, and the average value of all Cotton Goods imported about 3 millions sterling per annum. Now, at the present time, there are seven Banks doing business—the Oriental, the Mercantile, the Chartered, the Comptoir, the National, the Delhi, and the Agra, whose Bombay capital does not aggregate more than Rs. 1,70,00,000, whilst the value of the Exports and Imports for the next two or three years may, after making ample allowances for the probable decline in the value of Cotton and of Cotton Goods, be fairly estimated at from 15 to 20 millions sterling in excess of the annual Exports and Imports of the 5 years preceding 1861. There appears to be, then, ample room for the new Bank, and as the Merchants and more particularly the shippers of produce are the classes who will most benefit by its introduction, it depends upon them to determine whether they evily will it out.

Government Paper.—A small business has been done and five and half per cents are lower; we quote fours 88½, fives 105¼, and fives and half 110½.

Shares.—The market continues dull and no transaction of any importance has taken place during the week. Bank of Bombay shares are quoted at 66 per cent. discount; Royal Banks are steady Rs. 55 per share; Presidency Banks shares have declined to Rs. 61; National Banks are from Rs. 112 to Rs. 115 per share of Rs. 125 paid up; Old Financials are steady at Rs. 40 per share. All Land shares continue dull at the following quotations viz. Back Bays Rs. 2,200, Elphinstones Rs. 540, Victorias Rs. 1,100, Mazagons Rs. 575, and Freres Rs. 105.

Exchange.—Business for this Mail has been on a limited scale but a further rise of 2-16ths has been established. We quote 4 months' sight Bank Bills to-day 1s. 11⅞d. to 11 15/16d. Credits 2s. 0 3/16d. Document Bills 2s. 0 5/16d. to 2s. 0⅝d. The rate on Calcutta for demand Bills is 99⅞.

IMPORTS.

THE market for all descriptions of Imports has continued extremely dull during the last six days. The great distrust prevailing in our Money Market, and the unfavourable news received of the state of the Home Markets have limited the business done to a few retail transactions. In the Bazar there has been no enquiry whatever for the up-country markets, and the few transactions we report have been effected at a decline of about 2 annas per piece from our last quotations.

Grey Goods.—In 39 inch 5¼ lbs. 6 lbs. 6½ lbs. and 7 lbs. shirtings there have been no sales. Of 8¼ lbs. about 2,000 pieces have been sold at Rs. 7-8. In heavier goods the same dullness prevails, and excepting 9 lbs. 45 in. of which 1,000 pieces changed hands at Rs. 9-1-0 no sales have taken place. *T Cloths* are also dull, and excepting 4 lbs. 5 lbs. and 6 lbs. local make of which altogether about 3,000 pieces have changed hands at 13 annas per lb. and 32 in. 24 yards, 6 lb. English make of which 2,000 pieces have been sold at Rs. 4-13-6 to Rs. 4-14-0 per piece, no sales have taken place. *Long Cloths* are also dull. About 1,350 pieces of local make, 44 in. to 48 in. 36 yards, 8 lbs. 12 ounces to 12 lbs. have been sold at Rs. 7-0-0 to Rs. 10-8-0, but no sales have taken place in Home makes. *Madapollams* are dull. Of 3 lbs. about 1,400 pieces have changed hands at Rs. 2-14-0, but of other descriptions no sales are reported. *Printers* are more enquired for, but stocks are small. Of 3 lbs. about 1,200 pieces have been sold at Rs. 3-4-0 and of 3½ lbs. about 800 pieces at Rs. 3-8-0. For *Jacconets* some enquiry continues at lower rates, but no sales have transpired. *Mulls* are scarce and in good enquiry, but no sales have taken place. *Domestics* are dull, and stocks are large. A few sales 50 in. 72 yards 26 lbs to 28 lbs local make have been sold at 13 annas per lb. Of *Cambrics* there have been no sales.—*Dhoties* about 1,200 pieces coloured border have changed hands at Rs. 2-11-0 to Rs. 2-15-0 per piece.

Bleached Goods are dull. About 4,000 pieces *Jacconets* have changed hands at Rs. 4-2-0 to Rs. 6-6-0. Of *Cambrics* 45 in. 12 yds, 1,000 pieces have been sold at Rs. 5-0-0 to Rs. 5-8-0. No business has been done in any other description.

Dyed Goods—No sales.

T. R. Goods—*Jacconets* are in good enquiry and 1,000 pieces have been sold at Rs. 7-0-0. Of *Mulls* about 1,500 pieces were sold at Rs. 4-14-0 to Rs. 4-15-6 per piece.

Grey Yarns.—The market has been dull during the week. No sales have taken place, but there has been enquiry at ½ to 1 anna below our quotations. 40's *Mule* are worth 13½ to 14 annas, 50's 15½ to 16½ annas. *Water* No. 20 is quoted at 12 to 12½ annas. No. 30 at 13½ to 14½ annas.

Metals.—The market is active and there has been good enquiry particularly for *Copper Braziers* of which 1,500 cwt. were sold during the week at Rs. 50-4as. to Rs. 50-8as.

EXPORTS.

Cotton.—For a few days after the departure of the English Mail of the 1st instant the market was, owing to the unfavorable news from Home, extremely dull; and a fall of from 15 to 20 Rupees per candy took place. But yesterday, telegrams dated the 2d instant were received quoting Fair Dholorah at 11⅝d. which had the effect of restoring activity and the prices ruling before the receipt of the adverse news. Since our last Report there have been sold about 2,500 candies of ready Cotton and about 13,500 candies for future delivery, and the market closes with an upward tendency.

Below we append our quotations:—

OLD	Per Cdy.
Dharwar Sawginned	270 to 275
Dhollera	220 to 235
Bhownuggur	
Surat	215 to 230
Broach	
Oomrawuttee	215 to 230
Akote	
Khandeish............	160 to 190
Barsee	
Compta	245 to 255
Vingorla	240
Veeravul	150 to 180
NEW.	
Oomrawuttee	265 to 275
Akote	
Khandeish............	260 to 265
Barsee	
Dhollera............	270 to 275
Bhownuggur............	
Hingunghaut............	290 to 295
Broach	270 to 275
Veerawul	240 to 245
Ready Sales	500 Candies.
For Future Delivery	1,100 "
Good demand.	

IT is definitely arranged that His Excellency Sir Bartle and Lady Frere and family are to embark at the Wellington Pier, (Apollo Bunder,) at 4 o'clock this afternoon, and that the Right Hon'ble Mr. Fitzgerald will then proceed to the Durbar Room, Town Hall, where he will be sworn in as Governor before the Executive Council.

DETENTION OF THE OVERLAND MAIL.

IN consequence of the P. & O. Co. having postponed the departure of the Extra Overland steamer *Malta* till 3 o'clock this afternoon, the mail will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon, an after packet being kept open until 1 P. M.

THE *Madras Times*:—We have frequently spoken of Sir Gaspard Le Marchant's fondness for his hill retreat at Ootacamund. The present Commander-in-Chief has shown throughout such an indifference to public criticism that the public have long since ceased to trouble themselves about him, and look upon his movements *from* the hills as something rather extraordinary than otherwise. On returning from Burmah and the Straits Settlements, Sir Gaspard would not stay even to complete the tour of inspection, including Trichinopoly and the western coast, that he had marked out for himself, but with the first puff of the "long shore" wind hastened off to Ooty, and left the plains to look after themselves. We are not surprised to hear that the Government have noticed this conduct, and that Sir Gaspard has now expressed his intention of shortly visiting Trichinopoly and the western coast, afterwards proceeding to Kamptee *via* Bombay, and thence to Bellary, Secunderabad and Bangalore. It is little creditable to him as Commander-in-Chief that he has never visited these stations before. It was foolish on the part of the Home Government to send such a man to India at all. We hear, and sincerely hope it is true, that the above tour will be the last, as it is the first, that Sir Gaspard Le Marchant will make through this Presidency, as he intends to retire in December next and proceed to England.

THE *Englishman*:—The Hon'ble Mr. Massey will bring forward his Budget at a special meeting of the Council on Tuesday, the 5th proximo. Our Financial Minister has kept his secret very well, but this much has, we believe, oozed out, viz. that there is a deficit of income of two millions sterling, and that of course extra taxation must be resorted to. There need be little fear of the re-imposition of the income tax for this would meet with righteous opposition, but a tax which shall touch the pockets of those who managed so cleverly to escape the scrutiny of the Income Tax Commissioners will be hailed as a just and popular measure. A fair adjustment of the tariff duties will be expected at Mr. Massey's hands, and we have no reason to believe that he will disappoint such expectation. If we are, however, to have an Imperial License Tax, what will become of Mr. Hogg's hope of a Calcutta License tax granted in perpetuity to the Municipality?

LATEST NEWS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

By Direct Overland Telegraph.

LONDON, 1ST MARCH, NOON.

WEEKLY COTTON REPORT:—

Total Sales of the Week	......	52,750 Bales.
" " Surats	......	20,000 "
" Import of the Week	......	64,000 "
" " Surats	......	2,000 "
" Stock	......	570,000 "
" " Surats	......	156,500 "

1ST MARCH, AFTERNOON.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed firmer with a moderate demand.

Fair Dhollera 11⅝d.

The Manchester Market is quiet and unchanged.

7 lb. Shirtings	....	10s. 6d.
8¼ "	....	12s. 6d.
40s. Twist	....	1s. 6d.

2ND MARCH, AFTERNOON.

The Cotton Market at Liverpool to-day closed unchanged.

Fair Dhollera 11⅝d.

Exchange on Bombay, 1s. 11½ to 1s. 11⅝d.

4 per cent Government Securities..	90½	doubtful.
5 " " "	... 103	
5½ " " "	... 108	

The sum of £100,000 has been this day withdrawn from the Bank of England.

[*The following appeared in our second edition of yesterday.*]

MINISTERIAL CRISIS—RESIGNATION OF SOME OF THE MINISTRY.

LONDON, 4TH MARCH, MORNING.

A Ministerial Crisis has taken place in consequence of the divergence upon the Reform Question, the majority of the Cabinet insisting upon a large extension of suffrage.

The Earl of Carnarvon, Lord Cranborne and General Peel have resigned. The Duke of Richmond, Sir Stafford Northcote and Sir J. Pakington will be their successors.

The Right Hon'ble Henry T. Corry succeeds Sir J. Pakington as First Lord of the Admiralty and Mr. Cave succeeds Sir Stafford Northcote as President of the Board of Trade.

NEW YORK, 3RD MARCH.

Advices from Washington state that Congress has passed the Bill for a military government in the South, over the veto of President Johnson.

The Bombay Mail of February 14th (2nd ?) has been delivered in London this day

BOMBAY.

SEAMEN'S CHURCH.—There will be a meeting held in this place this (Ash Wednesday) evening at 7 o'clock.

MR. A. R. SCOBLE, Chairman of the Bench of Justices, proceeds to-day by the steamer *Malta* to Suez.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL KINLOCH, Royal Artillery, in charge of Harbour Defences, is appointed President of the Station Prize Committee vice Lieut.-Colonel Conybeare relieved.

THE Secretary to Government received a telegram from the Director of the Indo-European line yesterday, from which it appears that the direct line was right to Constantinople; the interruption on the Persian line continued.

THE following additional passengers proceed by the *Yamuna* to Suez to-day:—Mr. Penny, Mr. MacCulloch, Major and Mrs. Saunders, 6 children and European female servant, Mr. Martin, and Mr. Luis.

THE B. & B. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Koina* was hauled into the H. M.'s dock yesterday; the B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Ooringa*, was hauled into the Patent Slip, Mazagon; and B. C. and R. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Sir Bartle Frere* hauled out.

AN inquest was held on Monday last at the Jamsetjee Hospital on view of the body of a Mussulman named Peer Mahomed. The Coroner recorded the evidence of Mr. Vishram Ramjee, Assistant Apothecary to the hospital, after which the case was adjourned for further enquiry until to-morrow (Thursday).

WE mentioned yesterday that a meeting of the Viegas Patent Slip Company had resolved to wind up the Company. We understand there will be an immediate return of Rs. 100 to the shareholders out of the capital of the Company, and a further return so soon as the remainder of the capital can be realised.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD gave a decree yesterday, in favour of the Bank of India, and against Dulputram Goculdass, for the sum of Rs. 2,000 with interest at 9 per cent. from 9th December 1864, in respect of unpaid calls. The defendant holds 40 shares (of the second issue) in the Bank of India, on which a call of Rs. 50 each was made in November 1864, it being payable on the 9th December 1864. No portion of the call had been paid, and no attention was paid by the defendant to a notice sent to him in January last calling upon him to pay. The defendant did not appear to defend the suit. Mr. Howard appeared for the plantiffs. A decree was given as claimed.

◆

IN a suit which came before Sir Joseph Arnould at the High Court yesterday, the plaintiffs (the Bombay and Kattywar Financial and Commercial Association) sued the defendant (Madabarao Purshotum) for Rs. 4,140 due on a promissory note, dated 20th December 1865, payable on demand, and bearing interest at the rate of 28 per cent. A witness called on behalf of the plaintiffs said the money had been advanced on the personal security of the defendant, and that the interest charged was the ruling rate at the time. It transpired in the course of the hearing that the defendant (who did not appear) had filed a petition in the Insolvent Court and had included this claim in a schedule which he had also filed. Under these circumstances His Lordship made the usual order staying the suit. Mr. Dunbar appeared for the plaintiffs.

◆

OPENING OF THE NAGPORE LINE.—The Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, reported to the Government of India, in a letter dated the 22nd ultimo, that the branch line of the G. I. P. Railway, leading to Nagpore, was successfully opened to the terminal station on the 20th February. The first train from Bombay to Nagpore was accompanied by Major General Rivers, R. E., Agent of the Railway Company. Its arrival at the Nagpore Station was witnessed by all the European and native gentry of Nagpore, and by a large concourse of the inhabitants of the city and its neighbourhood. Mr. Temple desires to bear testimony to the zeal and energy evinced by all those concerned with it, in respect of the expeditious termination of this great undertaking.

◆

A DISAPPOINTED LOVER.—An amusing story reaches us from India. Mr. and Mrs. ——, of Bombay, lately gave a dinner party to some forty of their friends. While the curry was being handed round, a letter was brought to the mistress of the house. She opened it, glanced at it, and handed it, with a smile, to her husband. He read it, and burst into a peal of hearty laughter. On being asked the cause of his mirth, he replied "Why, as the joke is too good to keep between myself and wife, I will tell it to you, and then you can laugh with us." Upon this, he read out to the assembled company an impassioned proposal of elopement from Colonel ——, commanding one of the European regiments serving in the Presidency, to Mrs. ——. The story got wind, and "when our parcel left," the gallant colonel had not *quite* completed his elopement.—*Glowworm*.

◆

ON Saturday night last a hamal of Cullianjee Sewjee's on duty at the Boree Bunder railway station, was detected by railway constable Mr. Hallums abstracting a pair of carpets from a bundle which had arrived by train a short time previously. Mr. Hallums allowed him to fairly abstract them, and as he was about hiding them between some bales of cotton, Mr. Hallums pounced upon him and seized him together with the purloined goods. But, strange to say, on the circumstance coming to the knowledge of Shaik Hoossein, the chief inspector of the railway police on the G. I. P. Railway line, he ordered the culprit to be set at liberty, and the carpets to be placed again in the bundle from which they had been stolen, thus quashing all further proceedings in the matter, and liberating a thief who otherwise would have been sent to the treadmill in all probability for a couple of months.

◆

ON the departure of His Excellency Sir Bartle Frere, G. C. S. I., & K. C. B., for England at 4 P. M., this day, a salute of 17 guns will be fired from the saluting battery. The native troops in Garrison will parade in review order on the occasion at quarter to 4 P. M., and will be formed in a street along the mainroad in front of the Fort. The right of the line resting on the Apollo Bunder and formed in the following order. The detachment 13th Regiment N. I., on the right; the 21st Regiment N. I. and 25th Regiment N.L.I., on the left. As His Excellency arrives at the flank of each regiment it will present arms. The 25th Regiment N. L. I., will furnish a Guard of Honour of 100 rank and file with a proportion of native commissioned and non-commissioned officers with the regimental color and band, the whole under the command of a European officer, to be formed up at the head of the Apollo Bunder facing the steps for embarkation. By the desire of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief all officers in Bombay off duty are requested to attend at the Apollo Pier. Full dress to be worn.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.—Latest dates of telegrams received during the last 24 hours ending at 8 P. M. yesterday were as follows:—

From United Kingdom 2nd and 4th March.
From Continent of Europe 2nd, 3rd and 4th March.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages from Kurrachee to Bombay during the same period ranged from 5 hours 59 minutes to 0 hours 19 minutes, communication being reported perfect.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P. M. of 4th to 8 P. M. of the 5th March were as follows:—

	To Bombay	*Max.*		*Min.*	
From Calcutta via Agra		9	36	3	55
„ Calcutta via Madras		18	41	13	30
„ Madras		11	10	9	52

KURRACHEE, 5TH, 12-6 P.M.—Direct Line right to Constantinople. Persian Line still interrupted.

◆

MR. TAYLOR appeared yesterday before Sir Joseph Arnould on behalf of the plaintiffs, in a suit brought by the Bank of Bombay against Madoba Hurrychunderjee, to recover upon a promissory note. Mr. Branson said he had been instructed to consent to a decree being given against the defendant; but it appeared that he had received no written instructions from the solicitor, and did not know the amount of the decree to which he was to consent.

His Lordship, speaking in an emphatic tone. Said the solicitor who gave such instructions—which were in fact the mere ghost of instructions—was committing a fraud upon his client. It is not to be endured (said His Lordship) that gentlemen exercising a respectable profession should presume to take business of this kind in hand and give no *quid pro quo* for the charge they make.

Mr. Branson: The defendant is here, my lord.

The Judge: I am told, Sir, that you appear for the defendant, instructed I presume by solicitors. Is that so?

Mr. Branson: Yes, my lord.

The Judge: Then, my remarks stand in their full force.

A decree was given, on Mr. Taylor's statement of the amount, for Rs. 23,000 with interest at 9 per cent. from 6th August 1866, costs, &c.

◆

IF ovation after ovation has been paid by the public to Sir Bartle Frere ere his departure from the shores of Bombay to Europe; an unprecedented one was paid by the leading native ladies in this Presidency on Monday evening last in the form of a farewell address to Lady Frere. A deputation of these ladies, the most prominent of whom were Miss Maneckjee Khursedjee, Mrs. Dhunjeebhoy Nusserwanjee Cama; Mrs. K. R. Cama, Mrs. Goculdass Tejpall, Mrs. Dwarkadass Vussonjee, Mrs. Atmaram Pandoorung, Mrs. Ardaseer Cursetjee Cama, Mrs. Muncherjee Byramjee Colah, Mrs. Cursetjee Ruttonjee Colah, Mrs. Pestonjee Byramjee Colah, Mrs. Dossabhoy Framjee Cama, and others waited upon her ladyship at about 5 o'clock in the evening, at Government House, Parell, and were received most graciously. After the reading and presentation of the address, her ladyship briefly addressed them in the most kind and appropriate terms and graciously thanked them for the cordial support they had afforded her in the cause of native female education. Her ladyship then introduced the deputation to the lady members of our new Governor's household; who in their turn treated the deputation with the utmost affability, and afterwards the entire *cortege* sauntered through the tastefully-laid-out gardens at Parell, and at about 7 P.M. the deputation took their leave of her ladyship and the other ladies, doubtless, well pleased with the reception they had met from Lady Frere and the other distinguished ladies, to whom they had been introduced.

WE are requested by the Chief Magistrate to acknowledge with thanks the contributions of old clothes lately sent to the Fort Police Court by several gentlemen; these contributions have materially assisted him in ridding the Island of not a few vagrants. A number of these men having been clothed were at once shipped off; and others, who are only fit for work on shore, have been provided with clothing, and thus placed in a more likely position to obtain work, should any of the departments requiring European labour, be disposed to employ them. The Chief Magistrate has to regret that since the appointment of a committee to concert measures for the suppression of vagrancy, few contributions in money have been received at the Police Court, and it is therefore impossible any longer to assist destitute Europeans or others, who may be anxious to leave Bombay. It is feared that the evil of loaferism or vagrancy, which has now been diminished in some degree at least, will again revive during the ensuing monsoon unless practical measures of relief are immediately organized. The Chief Magistrate most earnestly requests contributions, particularly of old clothes: with these and a little money an immense amount of good can be done. The police office poor fund has been, we learn, drained by the numerous applications for relief.

◆

THE ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.—With reference to an application for assistance made to the Chief Magistrate on Saturday last, by Mr. Cleary, on behalf of certain members of the Italian Opera and Ballet troupe, who were alleged to have been left destitute, Mr. Soundy appeared yesterday before His Worship, and represented that the statements made had been greatly exaggerated, and were in some respects quite erroneous. So far from the committee of mangement having neglected to fulfil every engagement made with the company, they had even done more than the members were entitled to expect. Although the engagements terminated on the 1st inst., the committee had continued to find the members of the Company who had not proceded to China, in board and lodging as before, and they were now on board the *Yamuna*, with their passages paid to Ancona. So far as being turned out of their bungalow and left destitute was concerned, there was no foundation whatever for such a statement, the same accommodation, &c. as before having been at their disposal till the last moment. The committee were greatly surprised to find that Mr. Cleary had not been better informed as to the real facts of the case before making the application in question. His Worship was glad to learn that the committee had acted with such promptitude and consideration, but thought that on the termination of the engagement, the artistes should have been provided with a passage to their own country. Mr. Soundy explained that neither the managers nor the committee were under engagement to provide a return passage for any artiste, though they had done so on this occasion, and had despatched them by the very first opportunity. His Worship was very glad that the committee had acted as they had done, and trusted that every publicity would be given to these explanations.

TESTIMONIAL TO SIR BARTLE FRERE BY THE CIVIL SERVICE OF BOMBAY.

THE following was presented to His Excellency Sir Bartle Frere on Monday evening after Lady Frere's reception:—

To His Excellency SIR HENRY BARTLE EDWARD FRERE, G.C.S.I., & K.C.B., Governor of Bombay.

HONORABLE SIR,—In behalf of the members of Her Majesty's Bombay Civil Service we beg your Excellency will accept of a service of plate, which will be selected and presented hereafter, in recognition of the great honour that has been conferred upon our body by your Excellency's distisguished public career.—We are, Honorable Sir, your obedient Servants,

A. D. ROBERTSON,
H. P. ST. G. TUCKER,
B. H. ELLIS,
J. GIBBS,
F. S. CHAPMAN,
A. T. CRAWFROD,
G. NORMAN,
J. H. GRANT,
} Committee in behalf of Her Majesty's Bombay Civil Service.

Bombay, 4th March, 1867.

MAHABLESHWAR.

PEOPLE are coming in now, and all are very active and happy to see so many. We have a well stocked bazaar, and things are cheap. All are enjoying good health. I hope there will be no empty houses this time. I am told that conveyances are provided and people can come up cheaper than ever was known before. Our Church is not yet finished and I believe service will be performed in the *Frere Hall* until the Church is ready. I send you a list of those I know who have taken houses: some owners of houses don't wish it to be known that their houses are taken or I would have sent you all.

Sir R. Napier,—Mount Dougias.
Dr. Currie,—Nelson Lodge and Zoa Cottage.
Colonel Dillon,—Victoria Cottage.
Colonel Scott,—Four Oaks.
Major General Skinner,—Westwood.
Colonel Stock,—Bohemia.
Colonel Wallace,—Willows.
Captain Plomer,—Charlotte Villa.
Mrs. Godfrey,—Bower,
Captain Finch,—Ferny.
Sir A. Grant, Bart.,—Season Lodge.
Mr. McTire,—Parsonage.
Mr. Bosanquet,—Hillstone.
Mr. Sandwith,—Glen Hope.
Colonel Barr,—Green Hill.
Major Bythell,—Cheadle Cottage.
T. Cook, Esquire,—General Barr's.
Colonel Westrop,—Lake View.
Doctor Wright,—Heath View.
Colonel Phayre and family,—Sinoola Park.
Mrs. Edwards,—Doves' Nest.
Major Bannerman,—Ruby Cottage.
Mrs. Waller and family.—Waller Lodge.
Lieutenant Waller and family,—St. James Cottage.
Lieutenant Jacob and family,—Alma Cottage.
Mrs. Arthur, Woodland.
George Taylor, Esq.,—The Terraces.
Rev. Mr. Churchill,—Govt. Bungalow, No. 2.
Mr. Hazen,—Murray House.
Mr. Abbott,—Woodhouse.
Colonel Wyndom,—Sea View.
Dr. Carter,—Apothecary's Lodge.
Hon'ble Framjee Nusserwanjee,—Albania.
Mr. Crosswell and family,—Myattas' Mahableshwar Cottage.—*Poona Observer*.

THE COTTON TRAFFIC ON THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.

THE following papers have been forwarded to us by the Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce:—

From H. RIVETT-CARNAC, Esq.,
Cotton Com., C. Provinces and the Berars,
To the SECRETARY,
Chamber of Commerce, Bombay.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward for the information of Chamber of Commerce a statement showing the quantity of Cotton stacked at the Cotton yards in the Central Provinces and the Berars on the 23rd February.

2. Although the Railway Company has been carrying off on an average upwards of 4,000 dokras of Cotton daily the number of dokras of Cotton stacked at the yards has risen to 105,495,

3. I would draw your attention to the number of half-pressed bales that are being sent down. The native merchants here (Hingunghat) have begun to half-press their Cotton; and the presses here, and at the Wurdah Station are fully employed.—I have, &c.,

(Sd.) H. RIVETT-CARNAC,
Cot. Com. C. Provinces and the Berars.
Hingunghaut, 27th Feb. 1867.

Statement Showing the quantity of Cotton received at and exported from the Stations of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway in the Berars and the Central Provinces, during the week ending 23rd Feb. 1867.

Names of Station.	Number of Dokras received up to the close of preceding Week.	Number of Dokras Exported up to the close of preceding Week.	Number of Dokras remaining at close of preceding Week.	Number of Dokras received during the Week.	Number of Dokras Exported during the Week.	Total Number of Dokras received up to date.	Total Number of Dokras Exported up to date.	Number of Dokras remaining at end of the Week.
[illegible]	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
[illegible]	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
[illegible]	471	471	:	669	87	1,140	558	588
[illegible]dah	21,829	17,890	3,969	1,295	490 *	23,124	18,350	4,774
[illegible]gaon	[illegible]	11,890	3,831	2,889	108	18,615	11,098	6,317
[illegible]ndoorie	[illegible]	917	450	45	31	1,412	947	465
[illegible]mnaira	[illegible]	28,311	12,500	6,047	4,787 ‡	47,708	33,008	14,700
[illegible]ortizapore	20,109	9,909	10,200	3,272	1,072	23,381	10,981	12,400
[illegible]ola	4,193	3,724	669	2,545	1,456	6,738	4,978	1,762
[illegible]egaum	[illegible]	71,432	41,287	18,307	12,482 †	1,31,216	83,984	47,318
[illegible]andoorah	[illegible]	33,682	13,232	3,679	4,227	50,588	37,0[illegible]9	12,684
[illegible]ulkapore	[illegible]	5,865	1,835	3,759	3,070	10,939	7,435	3,504
[illegible]oorhanpore	2,473	2,473	:	1,168	1,168	3,641	3,641	:
[illegible]Khundwah	3097	2,903	195	1,874	1,374	4,971	4,276	695
Total	2,76,929	1,88,756	88,173	46,639	29,347	3,23,598	218,103	1,05,495

* Including 400 half-pressed bales and 90 full pressed bales.
† Including 3,077 half-pressed bales.
‡ Including 334 half-pressed bales and 74 full pressed bales.
‡ Including 327 half-pressed bales and 97 full pressed bales.

THE SIR BARTLE FRERE MEMORIAL FUND.

THE Honorary Secretaries have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of the following subscriptions:—

Lord Bishop of Bombay	Rs.	200
Brigadier General E. L. Russel		100
Captain G. F. Henry		100
A. A. Borradaile, Esq.		100
J. A. Forbes, Esq.		100
Sorabjee Framjee, Esq.		100
W. Walton, Esq.		50
C. W. Bell, Esq.		50
H. de la P. Murphy, Esq.		50
Dady Manockjee, Limjee Esq.		50
Cumroodeen Tyebjee, Esq.		30
E. James, Esq.		20
E. Pratt, Esq.		15
Amount previously acknowledged		10,290
Total	Rs.	11,255

JAMES TAYLOR,
NARAYEN VASUDEWJEE, } Honorary Secretaries.
Town Hall, Bombay, 6th March, 1867.

FORT POLICE COURT.—5TH MARCH.

(BEFORE R. B. BARTON, ESQ.)

WILFUL DISOBEDIENCE.—Henry Smith and three seamen of the British ship *Revenue* were charged with wilful disobedience of lawful commands in refusing to desist from using abusive and threatening language against the captain and officers of the ship. The charge was clearly proved by the evidence of the captain and two disinterested witnesses, and the defendants were sentenced to hard labour on the treadmill for six weeks each.

PUTRID FISH.—Two fisherwomen, were charged with exposing for sale putrid fish unfit for food. The defendants pleaded guilty to the charge, and were fined ten and five rupees respectively.

CAUSING DAMAGE.—A hack buggy-driver was charged with causing damage to a urinal, property of the Municipality by negligence and misconduct when plying a public conveyance for hire. The prisoner pleaded guilty to the charge. The damage was estimated at from Rs. 50 to Rs. 60. His Worship fined the defendant Rs. 50, or in default of payment of fine to be imprisoned for three months.

A CASE FOR THE SESSIONS.—Ameer Gool, Habib Mahomed, and Sheree Jooma Imaum were charged with house-breaking and theft, and also with dishonestly receiving stolen property of the value of Rs. 203.

The prosecutor, Mahomed Ahmed, a merchant, kept the property in four boxes in his godown at Jackeria Musjid street on the night of the 28th ult., and then went to his house in the same street. The next morning, on opening the godown, he missed the boxes, and observed that two bars of a back window had been removed, thereby making an aperture large enough to admit a man. A report was made to the police, and the prisoners were taken up on suspicion. Portions of the missing property were found with the first two prisoners.

His Worship discharged the third prisoner, against whom there was not sufficient evidence, and committed the first and second prisoners to take their trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions.

MAZAGON POLICE COURT.—5TH MARCH.

(BEFORE R. H. SHOWELL, ESQ.)

AN INCORRIGIBLE THIEF.—One Yacoob Ismael, a Mahomedan, was charged with having stolen a quantity of linen of the value of Rs. 40 from a washerwoman.

The prisoner, it appeared, with the greatest audacity seized the bundle of clothes at midday on Monday last before the very eyes of the washerwoman and scamped off with it. On being placed at the bar he feigned to be so very ill and feeble that no inducement could make him stand upright, and he continued to remain in the dock during the entire trial in a crouching attitude. After his conviction he was found out to be a notorious thief, and not only to have been flogged on two former occasions, but likewise to have been imprisoned for short periods on five or six occasions. This time His Worship sent him for six months to the House of Correction with hard labour. After the sentence had been passed upon him his feebleness forsook him, and the man walked out of the dock with all the firmness of robust youth and health.

THEFT.—Yellapa Bapoo, was charged with stealing a sheet, worth Rs. 7, belonging to one Jewma Mumdoo.

The prisoner pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to receive fifteen stripes with a rattan.

THEFT.—Fatia Dowluttia was charged with stealing three pieces of copper screws, of the value of Rs. 1-4, the property of the G. I. P. Railway Company.

The foreman boiler in the employ of the Company stated that the prisoner was a labourer under him in the factory and was brought to him by the havildar, charging him with the above offence. The havildar, it appeared, found the screws in possession of the prisoner who had concealed them under his arm.

The prisoner urged in defence that he found the screws in the rubbish.

His Worship adjudged the prisoner guilty and sentenced him to receive ten stripes with a rattan at the G. I. P. Railway work-yard.

LAW.

HIGH COURT—APPELLATE SIDE.

Thursday, 28th February, 1867.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE NEWTON.)

The Queen vs. Jamol Kasra.

Mr. Nanabhai Haridass for the prisoner.

Mr. Dhirajlal Mathuradass for Government.

This was an appeal against a conviction for the offence of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, by the Session Judge of Surat, C. G. Kemball, Esq., he having recorded the following finding:—

The prisoner was charged with culpable homicide not amounting to murder, in having destroyed the life of one Pallonjee Nowrozjee, by striking him over the head with a heavy piece of wood, some three feet long and the ends three inches in breadth, used to prop up a cart and called in the vernacular "sidwo." From the evidence for the prosecution it appeared that the carts belonging to the prisoner and Purtab Mota had been left standing to clear with *kurbe*, one evening in a field, situated between the deceased's and that of one Shapoorji. About 2 A. M., the following day, Purtab and the prisoner took their bullocks to bring their carts home, and as they approached the field in which they stood, the prisoner's bullocks went on to the deceased's land and began eating the standing *toor* crop, whereupon the deceased came up and gave the prisoner some strong abuse. A struggle ensued and blows were given on both sides. Subsequently, after going some little distance in this way, the parties separated, when the prisoner ran to his cart which was distant, it is said, some ten paces, took out the "sidwo," a very formidable weapon, and running back again, struck the deceased over the head and felled him at once to the ground. The witness Purtab, a youth, apparently between 16 and 20 years of age, immediately ran off as fast as he could. At this juncture Dorabji and Moria (witnesses Nos. 5 and 6) arrived on the spot, having heard, as they said, cries, and Dorabji at once endeavoured to get, and with success, the "sidwo" out of prisoner's hands and also snatched off his turban and dhotur. The prisoner ran off to Bhurthana, and the two witnesses, leaving the deceased lying on the ground, went to the village of Vessoo, to which all the parties belonged, told deceased's brother Pestonji, who came back with them in haste, being accompanied the latter portion of the way by Kasea whom they picked up, to where deceased was lying. Deceased could just speak, and in his reply to his brother's question, as to the cause of his condition, stated that the prisoner had struck him over the head. They had subsequently to go back to the village to get a cart, whereon they put the deceased and took him home *via* the village chowree, where they showed him to the Patel. The deceased died about half an hour after reaching his brother's house. In the meantime, it must be mentioned, the prisoner had complained generally to the Patel of Bhurthana, of having been assaulted by Parsees, and when that Patel, on hearing that the assault had taken place within the Vessoo boundary, told him to make his complaint to the Patel of that village, he refused to go unless the Bhurthana Patel accompanied him; he was at the Vessoo chowree when the deceased was brought, and he then for the first time accused Dorabji, Moria, and the deceased of beating him, though he gave no particulars. Prisoner's story before the magistrate was that his bullocks did some injury to a crop of jowaree in Shapoorji's field, and in consequence he had a struggle with Dorabji, who threw him down. He gave an alarm, when the deceased Palonji came up and seized him by the legs, and Moria, arriving immediately after, tried to beat him (prisoner) with a stick he had, but missing his aim, struck the deceased over the head. Three witnesses on his behalf stated that they heard one night Dorabji calling out, "Moria, run." Attracted by the noise, they went up to within twelve paces when they saw Dorabji sitting on the prisoner's chest, and the deceased holding prisoner's feet. Moria immediately after came up, and mistaking deceased for the prisoner, struck the former over the head. None of the witnesses mentioned what they saw in the village, and they say that Dorabji the deceased and Moria were all drunk at the time. The question with the Judge was, which of these stories was to be relied on. He saw no reason for doubting the story of the witnesses for the prosecution; for their statements in all material points agreed.

The Court differing from the assessors, found that Jamol Kusra is guilty of the offence specified in the amended charge, namely, that Jamol Kusra has committed the offence of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and has thereby committed an offence punishable under section 304 of the Indian Penal Code, and the Court directed that he be transported for life.

The Appellate Court held that the Judge was wrong in admitting in evidence the deceased's statement, which was not a part of the *res geste*, but that, notwithstanding the conviction was good, and would stand, as there was other evidence for the prosecution which, if believed, was sufficient. They thought that the case was one of appreciation of evidence, and that the Judge had rightly appreciated it. He held that the evidence for the prosecution was reliable, and they did not think they would be justified in interfering with the conviction.

ABSTRACT OF THE REPORT ON THE MEASURES TO TAKE IN THE EAST TO PREVENT NEW INVASIONS OF CHOLERA INTO EUROPE.

(*From Dr. Leith's compilation of the Proceedings of the International Sanitary Congress.*)

THE Committee was composed of Count de Lallemand (President), M. Kalergi (Secretary), M. de Krause, M. Vernoni, Drs. Bosi, Bykow, Fauvel (Reporter), Polak, Salem, Sotto and Van-Geuns.

The Report was dated the 20th August 1866, and was signed by eight; the three others, M. de Krause and Van-Geuns and Dr. Polak, left before the work of the Committee was finished.

The Committee divides its work into two principal parts, one treating of the measures to take in India, the other those to take in the countries between India and Europe. It then arranges methodically, in those two divisions, all the questions that *appear* connected with the problem under consideration. The Committee deems it useful to seek the solution of the two preliminary questions which are comprised in the first chapter of its Report.

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY QUESTIONS.

QUESTION 1ST.—*If the inconvenience accruing to commerce and to international relations from restrictive measures were weighed against the disturbance to industry and commercial transactions attending an invasion of cholera, which would preponderate?*

This question pre-supposes that quarantine is efficacious against the importation of cholera. The inconveniences caused by quarantine are in proportion to the extension of the disease, and the activity and importance of the relations that the countries subjected to restriction have with other lands.

A country in quarantine sees its relations disturbed, its export trade hindered by the obstacles it meets in the places where restrictive measures are in force. The more severe those measures and the less foreseen, the injury is the greater. To the detriment caused by the loss of time there have to be added the expenses connected with quarantine, which raise the price of goods.

But epidemics of cholera at any given place are not usually long, consequently the restrictions they bring are transitory. Eminent merchants, it is said, remarked to the Committee that when quarantine was once removed, commerce would immediately resume an activity that would compensate for the loss sustained. The inconveniences of restrictive measures are chiefly felt in the country that imposes them.

In a country that is the prey of epidemic cholera, trade and industry are immediately suspended; the mass of the public thinks only of escaping death; transactions are confined to things absolutely necessary; there often is famine, always rapidly increasing misery for the people; and ruin would soon have to be feared in a commercial or manufacturing city, if this state of things were prolonged, or often repeated.

According to the testimony of merchants whom the Committee consulted, the loss occasioned by restrictive measures is as nothing in comparison with the incalculable evils caused by the troubles of an epidemic such as that which prevailed at Constantinople in 1865, and of which the disastrous effects were still far from being repaired. A country stricken with cholera suffers doubly, whether quarantine measures are taken against it or not. It suffers from the disease, and also in its commercial interests. It has to be remarked that it is not the merchants who complain most of restrictive measures; it is the idle, the tourists whos pilgrimages are hindered.

It is the interest of all to take suitable measures to arrest the invading progress of cholera, since these will not aggravate the confusion in transactions with infected countries, and because through them the injury caused by the ravages of the disease will be avoided. And as the countries which are most exposed to cholera, and which believe that their supreme interest is to guard themselves from it, will never abstain from such measures, it follows that it is for the common interest that an international understanding on this subject be established.

Conclusion.—*Restrictive measures, known before hand and suitably applied, are much less prejudicial to commerce and international relations than the disturbance which affects industry and commercial transactions in consequence of an invasion of cholera.*

This is adopted by all the members of the Committee, except M. Van-Geuns.

QUESTION 2ND.—*Ought we not to start from the fundamental principal, that the nearer that quarantine measures and preventive means are applied to the primary source the more we may reckon on their efficacy?*

The inconveniences of quarantine measures increase with the diffusion of cholera, in civilized countries, at the same time that their efficacy diminishes, and it follows naturally that the nearer to the original source that measures can be applied and in lands less peopled than Europe, where the relations are less active, and where natural obstacles to the march of the scourge exist, the more the chance of arresting it will increase, and the less onerous will the restrictive measures be, even if they are very severe.

It is well to inquire up to what point in the countries between India and Europe those measures can be applied with hope of success. A look at the track hitherto followed by cholera when entering Europe, will throw light on this subject.

By land cholera leaves India by the Noth-West Provinces, thence it invades Afghanistan, then Persia by Herat and Meshid. From Meshid it was propagated in Bokhara, and then, crossing the steppes of Tartary on the east of the Caspian Sea and lake Aral, it reached Orenburg in 1829. The principal radiation from Meshid is westward by Asterabad and the shore of the Caspian to Tehran. From this capital it advances in many directions; southward to Ispahan; south-westward, by Hamadan and Kermanshah, it reaches Mesopotamia; northward by the shore of the Caspian. by Recht, Lenkoran and Bakoo; and from those ports it has reached Astrakan by sea in the three epidemics. It was by Astrakan that in 1830 and 1847 cholera entered Europe. Persia is separated from Beloochistan by vast deserts, and has never been invaded by cholera through that country.

By sea cholera is exported from India westward and north-westward, from the Malabar Coast, and chiefly from Bombay, where it is endemic. In consequence of this proximity and their numerous maritime relations, the east coast of the Arabian peninsula and the coast of all the Persian Gulf are the shores most exposed to its importation, and those where, after India, it prevails with greatest frequency so much so that we might ask if the disease is not endemic on all the coast. From the Persian Gulf the disease has reached Busora, and Bagdad. Muscat is subject to cholera, and all the coast of the Hadramaut, to the entrance of the Red Sea, is rather often visited by it; but Mokulla ought to be particularly mentioned. Ships coming from India frequently revictual there before entering the Red Sea, and it is thus exposed to attacks of cholera, and may become a centre of propagation.

Other Indian ports, besides those of the Malabar Coast, contribute to the exportation of cholera, but it is chiefly south-eastward, to Malacca and the Dutch islands, that it is carried from Bengal. Singapore merits special attention as it is not only a great mart for commerce, but, from its constant intercourse with the Indian peninsula, it appears to be also a mart for cholera; it is, besides, the gathering place of a considerable number of pilgrims: eight to ten thousand yearly embark there for Mecca.

Last year, 1865, it was ships (under the Ottoman flag) from that place that suffered most during the voyage; and if it is added that the embarkation of pilgrims takes place there in circumstances that could not be more painful, it will be comprehended that for the Hijaz, arrivals from Singapore ought to be reckoned the most dangerous.

Cholera is imported on the shores of the Red Sea either directly by ships from India, or indirectly from the secondary centres on the Arabian coast; and when, along with the pilgrims, it enters the Hijaz, and, being unarrested in its course, it invades Egypt, there is danger to the ports of Europe, and its importation into them is infallible, if it be not opposed by severe measures.

In considering the probabilities of being able to arrest cholera issuing from India, it is seen that its track by land is from the Punjab. Although the roads leading thence are not very easy, and are very well adapted for restrictive precautions, there is no hope for the institution, in the barbarous countries through which they lead, of measures fitted to aid the natural obstacles to the extension of cholera. The Committee believes that much more is to be expected from a system of precautions organised in the Punjab itself by the care of the English Government.

Persia, the principal victim of the emissions of cholera from India, both by land and by sea, becomes a secondary centre from which the disease radiates far. Although Herat, placed in a defile among high mountains and the desert, is, as regards cholera, a strategic point, and the principal, perhaps the only passage for the disease, it is doubtful if the Persian Government has in its hands the means of putting in force suitable measures for barring the passage. There would be less difficulty to encounter in opposing the disease on the maritime frontier in the Gulf, but that would require the co-operation of the Imam of Muscat, who holds Bundur Abas, and nearly all the navigation of its waters.

When Persia is invaded by the disease the difficulties increase. It would be difficult to organise an efficacious barrier from Astara on the Caspian to Bayazid, but to the Russian Government the difficulty would not be insuperable. It has only to render perfect a system that has long been organized. The passage across the Caspian from Asterabad to Astrakan should be watched.

The line to be defended between Persia and Turkey extends from the junction of the Russian, Persian and Turkish territories at Bayazid on the north to the head of the Persian Gulf, but if the Trans-Caucasian provinces are invaded the line would begin at Batoon on the Black Sea. This line is guarded by sanitary posts at its principal entrances, but, unless better managed than hitherto, the barrier in some parts will be illusory.

As regards the probability of arrestang cholera in its advance *by sea*, the Strait of Babel-Mandeb presents a natural barrier which it would be possible to oppose to the introduction of the disease into the Red Sea. It is, therefore, necessary to place the first obstacle there. If the Red Sea is invaded, then Egypt must be defended by the most severe measures. If Egypt is invaded, there will be little danger of extension from it by land; it is by way of the sea that danger is to be feared, and it would be best that Egypt should resign itself to the severest measures during the short continuance of an epidemic, to ensure effectual protection to the interests of Europe.

Conclusion.—*The nearer to the original source that quarantine and other preventive measures against cholera are applied, the less onerous and the more efficacious are they likely to be as regards the preservation of Europe.*

CHAPTER II.

MEASURES TO TAKE IN INDIA.

QUESTION 3RD—*Is there reason to hope that cholera can be extinguished in India, or at least that its epidemic development can be restrained? With this view, will it not be proper, while carrying on the hygienic improvements already undertaken, to institute fresh investigations on the endemicity of the disease, investigations on the spot which will require much time, and which the English Government alone is in a position to undertake, to indicate the particular points on which the investigations should bear?*

The essential cause of the endemicity of cholera is not known. It is not even exactly known what are the places in which it really exists in the endemic form; nor what connection there is between its endemicity and its epidemic development.

The Committee certainly does not pretend to dictate to the distinguished medical men who are already occupied with these questions as to the best way to follow in such an undertaking; but it cannot but give an opinion as to the particular points that appear worthy of attention.

It is known that cholera is endemic at Calcutta, Cawnpoor, Allahabad, Madras and Bombay, but there is no certainty that it is not endemic in other places. There is, therefore, room for more precision as to the places in India where endemic cholera exists. This is a statistical question.

To solve the problem of the cause of the endemicity, the Committee thinks that the peculiarities of the soil where the endemic is very manifest is, perhaps, the most important of the points to be investigated. Are the conditions which Pettenkofer regards as indispensable to the development of cholera always found?

Are the localities where the endemic reigns distinguished by any *exclusive* peculiarities, whether in the position, the habitations, or as regards habits newly contracted, as in the burning of corpses, in food, or in the state of misery?

All the investigations should aim at ascertaining if cholera generates spontaneously, exteriorly to man. If, for example, being the product of a peculiar organic decomposition, it has its birth in, and is disengaged with more or less activity from the soil, like a palustral miasm—or if, as is more probable, the morbific principle, once produced, is generated only in man; the ground and all that is on its surface being only receptacles more or less favourable in which the germ coming from the sufferer from cholera may be preserved, and from which it disengages itself with an activity varying with circumstances.

Is there not reason to believe that instead of cholera being annually imported by the pilgrims from endemic sources, it rather exists permanently in the places of pilgrimage, and breaks out every year under the favouring circumstances produced by the concourse?

Lastly, since 1817, has cholera at any time been seen in India to break out spontaneously in a locality until then exempt from the endemic? And, if so, has such a manifestation been the beginning of a spreading epidemic?

Independently of those investigations, the hygienic improvements already begun should be followed with the greatest energy. And the Committee inquires whether it would not be admissible to adopt some precautions to restrain the exportation of the disease from it endemic centres.

The Committee is convinced that, in order to restrain the ravages of cholera in India, hygienic measures ought to have in view all classes of the population; otherwise all the solicitude and all the admirable precautions with which the English troops are surrounded will not hinder cholera from occasioning considerable losses among them, such as statistical returns now show, and as are likely to recur so long as the source of the evil among the natives is not restrained. To judge from the immense sanitary works begun at the principal towns of India, and the duties committed to the three permanent Sanitary Commissions, the English Government appears to have perfectly understood this.

Conclusion.—*The Committee does not think it impossible to succeed in extinguishing invading cholera in India, and it believes that in every case its epidemic development could be restrained. To attain this double end, it admits the necessity of continued investigations, having for their object to ascertain the special conditions that produce and maintain endemic cholera, as well as the the connection that exists between this endemic and its epidemic outbreaks at the same time pursuing the hygienic improvements already begun. As regards the particular points on which the investigations should bear, the Committee refers to what precedes.*

QUESTION 4th.—*From what we know of the principal part that pilgrimages bear in the development cholera in India, is it not desirable that heed be given to restrain, as much as possible, the influence of this cause, and to continue on a greater scale the use of the means already, during two years, employed with some success? To point out the measures?*

The Committee states its opinion that Hindoo pilgrimages are of all the causes of epidemics in India incomparably the most powerful. It thinks that a person must be convinced that what has been enunciated in the General Report of the Conference as to the importance of those pilgrimages or fairs, far from being exaggerated, is, on the contrary, under the reality.

Mention is made of the measures taken at Conjeveram in 1864 by the advice of the Madras Sanitary Commission, and of the measures recommended for pilgrim camps by the president of the Sanitary Commission for Bombay, and the rules that were by him suggested to prevent the returning pilgrims from carrying cholera into the towns and military cantonments.

The Committee asks if there is not a possibility of adding certain precautions to the measures already taken, and, with a view to lessen the concourse at the sacred places, if it would not be possible to require that every pilgrim before his departure be furnished with special permission from the authority under whom he is, and which should not be granted except on proof that he has the means of supplying his wants during his journey. Such a condition would have the effect of keeping away from the pilgrimages the mass of beggars that flocks to them, and that is the chief aliment of epidemic cholera.

The Committee can only proposed this important question without solving it, because it is to be feared that the measure that it has in view may be such as would raise a dangerous opposition among the natives. Of such a case the English Goverment is the only good judge.

The Committee praises the arrangements for the sanitary police of the places of pilgrimage, comprising the hygienic measures that have been mentioned, and expresses its desire that these may be made more general and complete, as experience may indicate.

It is on the return of the pilgrims, when cholera has broken out, that the great danger begins. Against this danger the Government of Bombay has already, as has been shown, adopted certain measures, of which the principal, the Committee thinks, is to interdict the pilgrims that have cholera among them from entering towns. But the Committee asks, is the forty-eight hours quarantine of observation a real guarantee?* It thinks not. The Committee states its belief that the true means of hindering the diffusion of the disease would be not to allow the departure of the contaminated masses until after the complete cessation of the epidemic among them, and, after a general disinfection; but at the same time it acknowledges that this would be altogether impracticable with the immense assemblages at Indian pilgrimages. Such measures would presuppose a suitable place where the mass might be scattered and guarded, where neither shelter, nor food, nor drinking water, nor means of disinfection, nor succour to the sick, would be wanting. Nevertheless, the principle of hindering the dissemination of cholera, the Committee says, is good in itself, and should be acted on when there is the opportunity.

In recapitulation, it is important—

(1st:)—To endeavour to restrict the number of pilgrims by obliging them, if it be possible, to provide themselves before departure with a pass, which should be granted to those only who are proved to have the means of supplying their wants during the journey

(2nd.)—To establish in all places of pilgrimage a sanitary police, comprising the hygienic measures already in practice, and to be completed in accordance with the teachings of experience.

(3rd.)—In case of cholera among the pilgrims not to allow the return of the contaminated mass (when such a measure is practicable), excepting after the complete cessation of the epidemic in the mass, and a general disinfection.

QUESTION 5th.—*Is there not need to use means to prevent the exportation of cholera from India? Among those means is there not reason to particularize the institution of a sanitary police at the place of departure specially applicable to pilgrims, and in time of an epidemic that of a Bill of Health, &c.?*

The means of preventing, or at least of lessening, the exportation of cholera from India by sea are solely dependent on the English authorities, and the employment of them is not likely to raise all the practical difficulties which might be opposed to measures taken to extinguish Cholera.

Act XXI. of 1858, for the regulation of native passenger ships, is the first step of importance in this matter, and even now it might be considered the bases of all the measures to be taken against the exportation of cholera. It has some imperfections and omissions. Thus there is the mistake that it is applicable only to ships carrying the English flag, and consequently it is easily eluded by speculators who undertake to carry Moosulman pilgrims in foreign vessels, and particularly under the Ottoman flag.

Could not the Act be applied without distinction to all the english ports in India? Even more, in the ports of all the powers who have Indian possessions, and to all ships of the class in question, whatever may be their flag? This should be viewed as an essential condition to be fulfilled.

Another circumstance to be noted is that masters of vessels under the English flag find the means of freeing themselves from obedience to the Act when they come to Judda. As an instance of this it is cited that in 1865 the ships *North-Wind* and *Persia* left Singapoor, which is subject to the Act, and touched at Mokulla, in preference to Aden, and, there being no English authority there, they escaped control, and finally reached Judda. At Judda could the contravention of the Act be dealt with? That there was contravention of it as regarded the number of passengers was very evident.

Another omission in the Act is, that English ships leaving a foreign port are not subject to it. The *Sidney*, that perhaps had no right to carry more than 500 or 600 passengers, took with impunity as many as 2000 on the voyage from Judda to Suez. It is desirable that the Act should be in force in all places.

In the details of the Act there is nothing said regarding the state of health of the persons embarked, and consequently nothing to hinder the embarkation of those having the promonitory signs of cholera. There is no mention of measures that would necessitate a good sanitary condition of the ship on its arrival. The Act, however, with certain extensions and additions, would answer the end as regards the embarkation of the pilgrims.

This Act is only applicable to the hygienic conditions of the ship and its fitness for sea, but no ship leaving India should be exempted from being furnished with a Bill of Health, certifying to the health of the place of departure and the number of persons embarked, and the Bill of Health should be examined at the intermediate ports touched at, in conformity with the rules adopted in Europe.

The Bill of Health, to be of value, should be granted by sanitary authority at the place of departure, and consequently there should be a Medical Establishment organized for this, especially in ports named for the embarkation of pilgrims. Among such ports Singapoor deserves particular attention.

The Committee asks, if in case of an epidemic of cholera at the place of departure it would not be possible to prevent the embarkation of pilgrims at the place, or to delay it until the end of the epidemic, or to render the conditions of embarkation more severe than usual? But these are delicate questions, and it is necessary to leave the solution of them to the competent authorities. Another question of the same order is, if it would not be possible to exact from every Moosulman pilgrim from India before departure the proof that he has the means of meeting the expenses of his journey?

The Committee mentions that the Dutch Government in its Indian possessions, wishing to reduce the increasing number of pilgrims to Mecca, made it obligatory for every pilgrim to have a passport which cost 110 florins. The High Court of Justice, having found this to be illegal, suppressed the passport in 1852. The number of pilgrims however, increased greatly, and the Government judged it necessary again to require a passport, which was granted on certain conditions, of which the chief one is that the applicant has proved that he has the necessary means for his journey going and returning, and that he has made suitable arrangements for the maintenance of his family in his absence. Perhaps, it would not be impossible to extend this to the English possessions in India.

Recapitulation.—*It is of the highest importance to prevent the exportation of cholera from India by sea.*

For this end the Act of 1858, entitled the Native Passenger Act would be the principal means, if it were made applicable to all flags without distinction, and if it were complete with regard to sanitary precautions.

Besides, it is of importance that every vessel leaving an Indian port should be furnished with a Bill of Health, granted by a sanitary authority appointed for the purpose who would at the same time have to watch the fulfilment of the rules relative to the embarkation of pilgrims.

And the Committee believes there is reason to consider the questions, whether in case of an epidemic at a place in India it would not be possible to prohibit, or to defer, or to restrict, the embarkation of pilgrims at that place; and lastly, if, after the example of the Dutch Government in its Indian possessions, it would not be possible for the English authorities of India to require of every Moosulman pilgrim proof that he has the means of meeting the expenses of his voyage and of the maintenance of his family during his absence.

CHAPTER III.

MEASURES TO TAKE IN THE C[illegible] INDIA AND EU[illegible]

A.—*Against the im*[illegible]

QUESTIONS 6TH.—*Would it* [illegible] *at the entrance of the* [illegible] *a sanitary Establish*[illegible] *that sea would be* [illegible] *would if there* [illegible] *quarantine measures? If* [illegible] *character of the establishm*[illegible] *should the measures be* [illegible]

The utility of [illegible] been theoretically established [illegible]ent question is its practicability. [illegible] entrance of the Red Sea there are the condi[illegible] to its working, namely, a suitable position [illegible] brity, safe anchorage, sufficiency of drinking wa[illegible] facilities for supplies. It is clear that if such conditions are not met in a reasonable degree in any part of its waters, the establishment cannot be instituted. If all the requisite conditions were found combined, it is not impossible that considerations of another nature might form an obstacle to an establishment of this nature.

A great quarantine establishment at the entrance of the Red Sea ought to be at the same time both a lazaret and a post of observation, and consequently should be situated so as to be able to watch effectually all ships entering, and, besides, should have the means of subjecting contaminated vessels properly to the prescribed measures. Those conditions imply the greatest possible proximity to the Strait of Bab-el-Mandeb.

The island of Perim is in that situation dividing the narrowest part of the Strait into two unequal passages. The greater passage, between the island and the African Coast, is fourteen miles wide; the smaller, between Perim and Cape Bab-el-Mandeb, or rather between Perim and Pilot Island that is separated from the Cape be a narrow channel, is four and a half miles wide. Ships can pass on either side of Perim. The island of Perim is four and a half miles long and two broad, and it rises 230 sect above the sea level. It is a rock entirely bare, and without fresh water. On its south-west side there is a good port, but it is small. This last inconvenience is compensated by good anchorage at a little distance, near Cape Bab-el-Mandeb. The English Garrison receives all its supplies, including water, from without.

The position leaves nothing to desire, but the Committee does not think it suitable for a lazaret, where a large number would have to be sheltered and fed. However, Perim is the best place for the location of the maritime force required for the examination of ships and for watching the Strait.

A place for a quarantine establishment presents itself at a little distance outside the Strait and on the south-cast of Cape Bad-el-Mandeb. It is a flat shore of easy access; where there are plam trees, and where good water is reported to be found. There is good anchorage under shelter of the Cape and the islands.

There thus appears to be the possibility of establishing at the entrance of the sea a post of observation, which would be chiefly on Perim, and a lazaret, to which infected arrivals might be sent after examination. The Committee adds that this is but a suggestion, and that a full investigation on the spot would be indispensable. Besides the places named, there is none known that is suitable outside the Strait. There is no information regarding Obokh, the French possession on the African Coast. The large island Harnish has no resources; Jubulzoogur, although having a little water, some vegetation, and some good anchoring ground, does not possess other requisite conditions. The island of Kamaran near the Arabian Coast, between Hodeida and Loheia, has water, supplies, and safe anchorage, and it is near Yemen, which ensures facility in victualling. But it would be difficult to avoid dangerous communication with this the most populous and the least civilized part of Arabia. It would, besides, be very difficult to hinder contraventions at Kamaran, or to oblige suspicious vessels to go there.

The sanitary establishment would be attended with great expense; it would require a large number of persons, and a considerable Military and Naval Force, to carry out the prescribed measures. Neither Turkey nor Egypt could take the management; England would be capable of doing so, but would it consent? And then would there not be great objection to entrusting the key of the Red Sea to one Power?

After discussion, the Committee concludes that the projected institution should be international, that it should be established and maintained at the expense of the Powers interested, and placed under the superintendence of a mixed Council, with a delegate from each nation. The Committee repeats that *the international character of the Council is a condition* '*sine qua non of the sanitary establishment.*

Every ship entering the Red Sea ought to be subjected to examination, to ascertain its state of health, or at least (for that is always possible) the sanitary condition of the ship. According to the result of the examination, the ship would be authorized by an entry or countersignature in the Bill of Health, to continue its voyage, or would be detained in quarantine, if, from the nature of casualties, overcrowding, the place of destinrtion, or any other circumstance, the free entry of the ship into the Red Sea be judged to be dangerous. Regular packet-boats, and, in general, ships offering certain specified guarantees, while being under obligation to submit to examination, might be allowed to continue their voyage, even in case of choleraic casualties, on condition of performing quarantine at the place that would be assigned for them. But that such measures may be carried out with the impartiality, intelligence and firmness, that are desirable, their execution should not be entrusted to any one Power.

The Committee concludes that the measures be applied in virtue of international regulations, which should particularize the cases, and by an authority subject to the control of the Governments interested

QUESTION 7TH.—*The pilgrimage to Mecca. The organization of a Sanitary Service on the Coast o the Red Sea.*

This organization would comprise posts for medical men, whose duty it would be to give correct reports of the health of the country; to grant and to examine Bills of Health; to watch the execution of hygienic or other prescribed measures; and also certain lazaret posts particularlp appropriated to the carrying out or quarantine measures.

The posts of the first kind should occupy the principal trading ports on both shores. On the African side it is indispensable that Koseir, Sooakin and Musowa, be watched. They are all under the Egyptian Government, and at the two first there is already a sanitary service. On the Arabian shore there would be difficulties in organizing a sanitary service, owing to the number of places to watch, and the ferocity and the fanaticism of the people, who are not under the Ottoman dominion, and are hostile to any European interference. There is not, however, absolute impossibility of effecting it. The seat of the office having the direction of all the others in the Hijaz should be at Judda. Yambo is another important place. There should be a third post south of Judda, either at Leeth or at Gonfonda, if it could be placed there with safety.

As regards the lazarets, the Committee makes distinction between the place where pilgrims affected with cholera would perform quarantine, and where ordinary arrivals would be subjected to preventive measures. The danger is not the same, and the means of isolation that suffice for a small number of travellers are not applicable to a multitude, such as that of a pilgrimage. It was thought that there should be reserved for pilgrims returning by sea three places, where in case of cholera among them they would be admitted to perform quarantine. They were in order from south to north on the Arabian Coast, El-Wesh, Moilah and Tor. The Eyptian Government, however, is opposed to Moilah from apprehension of clandestine communication with the Egyptain shore, and it is, therefore, omitted. Tor would be reserved for ordinary arrivals with cholera. El-Wesh would be appropriated for the quarantine of pilgrims. It is five days' march north of Yambo, and is under the Egyptian Government, which keeps a garrison in a fort at some distance from the sea. The port is large and safe, and is accessible for large vessels; there is abundance of excellent water, both on the shore and in the neighbouring valleys; fresh food is easily procurable on the spot, without reckoning on revictualling by sea. Tor is a little town at the foot of Mount Sinai, with good anchorage and abundance of fresh water. It can easily be victualled from Suez.

The Committee is of opinion that quarantine should not in any case be performed in the neighbourhood of Suez, as, for instance, at the Wells of Moses. At Suez there should be a post of observation, and it should be the seat of the direction of the whole sanitary service of the Red Sea, which should be assisted by the proposed International Commission.

Conditions of departure and precautions relative to the embarkation of pilgrims.—The Moosulman law requires that whoever undertakes the pilgrimage should have means rufficient for the voyage, and for the subsistence of his family in his absence. This is acted on by the Dutch Government in its Indian possessions, and also, it is said, in Morocco, Tunis, and doubtless in Algeria. Its adoption is recommended to the British Government, and also to the Turkish and Egyptian Governments.

The carrying of pilgrims by sea is at present left in the Turkish and Egyptian ports to the greediest speculation. It is urgently required that suitable arrangements should be made, and the Indian Native Passengers' Act, with the modigcation that have been specified, should be applied.

Hygienic measures to put in practice in the places to which pilgrimage is made.—The Commission that was sent in 1865 by the Ottoman Government into the Hijaz took precautions at the sacred places, which consisted principally of removing the filth that encumbered the town of Mecca and other places; establishing slaughter-yards out of town; removing to a distance the pits for the maceration of skins; the establishing of an hospital of sixty beds; assignining asylums to the beggars who crowded the great Musjid and the streets; clearing out the filth from the reservoirs of Arafat; cleaning the conduits that bring drinking water to Mecca; digging five hundred latrines at different places of the valley of Mina, and large trenches to receive the blood of the animals slaughtered; and preparing, at a considerable distance, other trenches in which to bury the offal. All those measures were accomplished, not only without resistance, but even with the concurrence of the authorities of Mecca. It is of importance that those measures be perfected and regularly carried out by the sanitary police. In addition, the pilgrims should be provided with abundance of drinking water. The temporary latrines should be filled up daily, and disinfected with quick-lime if possible. Encampments out of the towns should be arranged so as to avoid crowding and its consequences. Succour should be given to the sick, and Cholera should be treated separately.

Is there any measure to take in the Hijaz against the importation of cholera by sea or by land?—Mecca being the place of concentration, if the port of Judda were closed the infected pilgrims would, nevertheless, reach Mecca by other ports. It would, therefore, be necessary to be able to stop the passage by land, but that does not appear to be practicable. The only thing that seems practicable is, if the Hijaz were free from disease to subject to quarantine (without expecting great benefit) every contaminated ship arriving at Juddb. The Comittee places no reliance on any quarantine measures that could be taken in the Hijaz against the importation of cholera.

Measures to take with arrivals from the Hijaz if cholera manifest itself there during the pilgrimage.—Pilgrims wishing to return to Egypt by sea should be taken to El-Wesh, there to perform a quarantine of ten days, and the ship that afterwards takes them thence to Suez with a clean Bill of Health, would have to call at Tor, and remain under observation twenty-four hours. The caravan for Egypt would, according to usage, halt at the station near El-Wesh; it would there be inspected, and would not be allowed to proceed until after having been ten days exempt from Cholera. Pilgrims from India and other countries beyond the Red Sea would be allowed to embark on their return home, but would have to submit to the rules laid down by the sanitary authority of the port of embarkation.

The communications between the Hijaz and Egypt should not be re-established in less than ten days after the cessation of every sign of Cholera.

QUESTION 8TH.—*Measures to take in case of an outbreak of Cholera in Egypt.*

Egypt, as regards cholera coming from the Red Sea, is a defile through which it [illegible] of necessity pass to reach Europe; but it is [illegible] the outlet of which the disease [illegible] owing to the maritime relation of the country with all parts of the Mediterranean. As a gate to be passed, Egypt offers a natural obstacle of which advantage may be taken by concentration there the means of prevention [illegible] and but one weak point were left in the defence against an enemy so subtle as cholera, it would be enough to occasion the loss to all Europe of the benefits of the measures adopted generally. If on [illegible] of the Mediterranean [illegible] one unfaithful or negligent [illegible] compromise, the whole of the offensive system would be ruined. [illegible] an invading enemy by [illegible] narrow gate through which he must pass [illegible] leaving him an open field, it is [illegible] common interests that the door of Egypt [illegible]

If the European Governments decided on [illegible] intercourse with Egypt during the epidemic [illegible] the consequences would be that the epidemic [illegible] run its course, and have neither more nor [illegible] than if the door towards Europe [illegible] emigrants. The inhabitants could still [illegible] by making encampments in the desert [illegible] country, and, in all probability, the epidemic [illegible] months have become extinct, because in [illegible] its course is more rapid than in Europe. [illegible] tion would not hinder urgent communications [illegible] necessary precautions, could be allowed [illegible]

It will be said, would the immense [illegible] merce, and the transit to India across Egypt [illegible] canal—so many interests of the first order [illegible] an interruption and allow it to be enforced [illegible] mittee admits without difficulty that the [illegible] would view the proposed measure in a very [illegible] does not in the least doubt that, if the [illegible] enough, they would oppose it. But that [illegible] for the Committee; it endeavours only [illegible] the interests embraced in the whole community [illegible] even those of the relations with India [illegible] opposed to the temporary interruption of [illegible] tion between Europe and Egypt, if that [illegible] have the result of ensuring Europe against [illegible] cholera.

If cholera, notwithstanding all precautions, appear in Egypt, there could be only the choice [illegible] —the loss confined to the temporary interruption of communication with Egypt, or the immense loss [illegible] almost certain invasion of cholera in [illegible] putting aside, for the present, the question [illegible] if the commercial losses on one side and [illegible] calculated, those resulting from the importation from Egypt would be greatly in excess. [illegible] proposes for the solicitous attention of [illegible] which its members represent, the question [illegible] *of an epidimic of cholera coming by* [illegible] *appearing in Egypt, while Europe and* [illegible] *from it, would it not be proper to inter*[illegible] *the maritime communication of Egypt with* [illegible] *ranean?*

This was agreed to by all, excepting [illegible]

B.—Against the importation [illegible]

In the first place, Persia is considered [illegible] the means of guarding it from cholera [illegible] and to measures which might restrain the choleric epidemics. Then are considered [illegible] that Turkey and Russia would have to [illegible] invasion of Cholera when prevailing [illegible] neighbouring countries.

QUESTION 9th.—*Measures to take in Persia* [illegible] *of a sanitary system, precautions* [illegible] *pilgrimages, the transport of corpses.*

It has been shown by what ways cholera [illegible] and that Herat is, as it were, the gate by [illegible] from Afghanistan. But Herat not being [illegible] Persia is unable to protect Meshid on [illegible] Cholera has reached Meshid, the importance [illegible] this town, as is the case in India, [illegible] aliment, and is the principal cause of the [illegible] the disease. To this are to be added the [illegible] mercial relations that centre in that town [illegible] important pilgrimage, as regards the [illegible] the one to Kerbela, and other places [illegible] are particularly venerated by the Shee[illegible] mage is performed at all times of the [illegible] influx is during the month of the Mohu[illegible] sixty thousand Persians come to the [illegible] Bagdad. The Persians have the custom [illegible] them the remains of their relatives and [illegible] them near the tombs of the *Imam*. Those [illegible] exhumed in different stages of decompos[illegible] in felt, put into sacks, into panniers [illegible] boxes, and are carried on horses or camels [illegible] is that the corpses of those who die on [illegible] added to the old remains, in such way that [illegible] as it approaches its destination carr[illegible] greater number of putrid corpses. These [illegible] ble moving charnel-houses, that diffuse [illegible] far around them. The Committee thinks [illegible] well as India, the pilgrimages are a [illegible] development and propagation of cholera.

In the present state of things it is not [illegible] Persian Government to ensure itself against [illegible] tion of cholera from India, either by sea [illegible] at least it might make some efforts to [illegible] ing of the disease in its own territory.

For this end there should be instituted [illegible] tary system on the model of that in operation [illegible] man empire, that is, composed of a central [illegible] aided by a Council or Board of Health [illegible] and having under it sanitary establishments [illegible] places of the country, such as Meshid, [illegible] Tauris.

The Committee is of opinion that Persia [illegible] maintain a sanitary physician at Herat [illegible] servation, and recommends it to do so [illegible] result from such observation in this case [illegible] the Committee.)

The hygienic measures approved of for [illegible] to be equally applicable to Persia. The [illegible] pilgrimages during cholera would be [illegible] where there would, perhaps, be insuperable [illegible] Twice already the King of Persia has [illegible] rarily, the pilgrimages under those [illegible] granting of passports only to those who [illegible] of performing the journey should be [illegible]

As regards the exhumation of corpses [illegible] possible, the Committee thinks, to render [illegible] inoffensive by making obligatory certain [illegible] cautions, such as (1) not allowing the [illegible] transport of corpses, excepting during [illegible] months, : a law to this purport is already [illegible] it is not now in operation—(2) Requiring [illegible] whether fresh or in a state of putrefaction [illegible] with disinfecting substances, amongst [illegible] noted—(3) Requiring that the bodies [illegible] enclosed hermetically in metallic cases [illegible] example.

The Committee thinks that Persia [illegible] brious, excepting on the borders of [illegible] shores of the Caspian, and would [illegible] sanitary works to undertake.

QUESTION 10TH.—*Measures to take on the* [illegible] *Frontier.*

There is already a line of defence from [illegible] from Fao, at the mouth of the Shat-el-[illegible] on the north, a line which is prolonged [illegible] Russian frontier, to Batoom on the B[illegible] this immense line there are the following [illegible] Batoom, Ardahan and Kars, which have [illegible] Officer of Health.

The great road from Tauris to Trebi[illegible] through Bayazid, but crosses the frontier [illegible] hours' march distant. There are here [illegible] and a lazaret, where Persian caravans ca[illegible] tine. Proceeding southward, there is [illegible] at Kotur, where also there is a Medic[illegible] Van, east of Kotur, there is a post of [illegible] those posts report to a Ceneral Office [illegible] first post on the south part of the line [illegible] at the pass to Mosul. This defile has b[illegible] this year (1866), as cholera has pass[illegible] are the most important posts of this [illegible] manieh, Khangeen and Mendelee. The [illegible] of Health in charge of these and the one [illegible] to a Central Office at Bagdad.

This service may have been able to give [illegible] regarding epidemics, but it has hitherto [illegible] preserve the Turkish territory from ch[illegible] ciency proceeds from many causes—the [illegible] of watching so extended a frontier, the [illegible] means employed to do this, the feeble[illegible] the ill-will, of the Governors of the P[illegible] circumstances have combined to render [illegible] the sanitary Officers. The Committee [illegible] necessity of improving this sanitary se[illegible]

The defence against maritime arri[illegible] Gulf is still more insufficient. Taking [illegible] difficulties of all kinds [illegible] organization on this coast, it [illegible] return to the old system that prote[illegible] south by sanitary posts on the barrier [illegible] Tigris and Euphrates before their junctio[illegible]

On the receipt of intelligence of chol[illegible] the Governor of the province of Bagd[illegible] an understanding with the Persian au[illegible] suspend the pilgrimage or to allow of [illegible] at a time coming to the frontier, [illegible] perform quarantine before visiting [illegible] Corpses should not be admitted then, or [illegible] Turkish territory, unless embalmed as [illegible]

Arrivals from the Persian Gulf should [illegible] tively watched at Fao and Busora, and [illegible] should be subjected to suitable quaran[illegible] well that all ships sailing in those [illegible] Bills of Health.

QUESTION 11th.—*Measures to take agai*[illegible] *Bokhara and the steppes of Tartary.*

The Russian Government has posts [illegible] sages of the River Ser-Durea, which is [illegible] Medical Officer who reside in the forts [illegible] river have to inspect the condition of [illegible] ghez, and of the caravans that cross [illegible] sures already taken, and what double [illegible] vernment will judge suitable to add, [illegible] nion of the Committee, has not hencef[illegible] portation of cholera across the steppes of [illegible]

QUESTION 12TH.—*Measure to take on* [illegible] *Frontier.*

Past experience and good sense show t[illegible] Koor is the part that it is of most im[illegible] against an invasion of cholera. The Com[illegible] if the defence is practicable, if this gat[illegible] closed, towards the land at Astara [illegible] towards the sea at Lenkoran and at Sa[illegible] isles of Saree near it? it cannot say, bu[illegible] Russian Government, so much interest[illegible] will neglect no necessary means to acc[illegible] tem supposes an efficacious watching of [illegible] coast of the Caspian, and quarantine, [illegible] on new bases in the principal ports [illegible] with Persia, and principally at Bakoo [illegible] where already there are lazarets. The [illegible] the land now comprises a number of [illegible] which the principal are at Astara, B[illegible] Sharoora, and at Joolfa, on the road [illegible] Tauris to Nukkshivan, where there [illegible] establishment.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

WITH much regret we learn that [illegible] liams, C. B., commanding the Oude [illegible] probably be compelled to proceed to [illegible] certificate next month. General Harri[illegible] ed as likely to succeed to the command [illegible] absence.—*The Pioneer*, Feb. 27.

WE hear that His Honor the Li[illegible] N. W. P., is desirous of holding a pu[illegible] lahabad, at which he will himself pre[illegible] of raising further subscriptions for the [illegible] districts of Bengal. We applaud Hi[illegible] and sincerely trust that it will meet [illegible] unanimous support of all classes of th[illegible]

THE INDIAN ARMY.

EVERY day brings a fresh con[illegible] controversy on the military con[illegible] The public are assailed from [illegible] doubts, suggestions, and cen[illegible] soundness of our policy in the [illegible] ty of maintaining, or the urgen[illegible] it. It is contended that by kee[illegible] in India we waste our strength [illegible] and spend upon a foreign pos[illegible] which ought to be kept and econ[illegible] The alleged mistake, we are ass[illegible] fined to India. In China and in [illegible] tion is disastrously obvious. [illegible] so much the result of mode[illegible] al theories, as the influe[illegible] and short-sighted tradition whi[illegible] been long since consigned to the [illegible]

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[*] The adviser of the Government in this matter did not think this was all that was to be desired, but only that, if strictly enforced, it would be beneficial, as affording the two days that is so common a time, during an epidemic in India, between exposure to infection and the manifestation of illness. The proposing a longer detention, to include possibly more tardy development, would have had the appearance of giving greater security, but it was thought it would in reality frustrate the object from its being impraticable, as there was no law to enforce it, and armed force could not be contemplated. Even the two days detention was subsequently ruled to be legally impracticable. The people of Poona, however, have had the good sense [illegible] of their sick, returning pilgri[illegible]

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blunders. Thus it is asserted that 25,000 European troops would be quite sufficient to enforce our rule in India, and that the other 45,000 might be withdrawn with advantage to the common interests of the empire. Admitting that so small an European element would count for little in territories so vast and multiform, one class of advisers point out the perfect feasibility of restoring the native artillery, arming the native infantry with the rifle, and by raising the cavalry standard, to convert it from what it now is into a reliable and efficient arm of the service. We have been told by various authorities that the value of the native troops has been enormously exaggerated, not that these troops are wanting in soldierlike qualities, but that we have taken considerable pains to insure their ineffectiveness. Our conduct is sought to be excused by the assumption that no reliance is to be placed on the native races. The fire and fanaticism which were at the bottom of the worst atrocities of the mutiny, are still supposed to smoulder in their breasts; and the fear that a development of their warlike capacity would lead to future trouble is less logical than natural. In opposition to these views it is maintained that the revolt, which cost so many precious lives, and which was suppressed at an amazing cost, was the consequence, not of political discontent, but of morbid religious apprehension. The rebels, it is declared, had no objection to our rule, so long as its continuance was not associated with measures calculated to offend their conscientious scruples. The man who, from a philosophic stand point, may undertake to investigate the origin of the rising, must begin, we are solemnly warned, with greased cartridge. All or any of these arguments may be tenable or untenable; but they have the merit that they help to widen the field of discussion, and to give every controversialist fair play. If the economy insisted upon be real, not imaginary, we shall have no reason to regret the current discussion on the affairs of India.—*Home News.*

WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN AMERICA.

(*From the London Review, Jan 19.*)

THAT nine American senators should have voted to strike out the old Salic law surviving in the word "male" as applied to the qualification for franchise in the district of Columbia, is a significant event. But it would seem that even that respectable number in the higher branch of Congress by no means represents the full power of the woman suffrage movement in that body. The proposition was made as an amendment to one conferring the franchise upon the negroes of the district, and it was evidently moved for the purpose of defeating the original Bill. Consequently the Radicals, among whom are the strongest advocates of woman suffrage, did not support it; though several of them were careful to say that they would support an act to confer the franchise upon women when the proper time came. Since this discussion occurred in the Senate, a Committee of the American Equal Rights Association—a new and large organization whose object is to secure equal political rights for negroes and women—has visited Washington and conferred with many leading members of Congress. They declare that at least sixteen senators have declared themselves favourable to woman suffrage, amongst whom are some of distinguished ability, as Senators Brown, of Missouri; Wilson, of Massachusets; and the still more famous Senator Wade, of Ohio. The last-named veteran, who, it is said, has a good chance of being yet the President of the United States, has written a letter in which he says:—"I am now, and ever have been, the advocate of equal and impartial suffrage to all citizens of the United States who have arrived at the age of twenty-one years, who are of sound mind, and who have not disqualified themselves by the commission of any offence, without any distinction of race, colour, or sex." The Senate is always more conservative than the House of Representatives, and we may therefore conclude that the proportion of the advocates of woman suffrage in the latter is even greater than in the Senate, where they are about one third of the entire body. It seems to be admitted, indeed, that the settlement of the negro question in the country will be at once followed by a systematic movement for the enfranchisement of woman, and that all the organizations which have hitherto been devoted to the emancipation of the negro are ready to furnish the machinery for the new agitation.

It seems that America is not altogether without experience in this matter. At the period of the Revolution the State of New, Jersey, which was originally settled by Swedes, and afterwards by Quakers—whose ideas of the equality of woman are well known—adopted a Constitution without the word "male" in it, and under this women practically exercised their right of suffrage until the year 1808. At that time the Legislature of the State seems to have adopted some species of disabling Act, and they ceased to vote, although the right under the Constitution remained until the year 1844 when an amendment inserted the word "male" in the organic law. It does not appear that women were charged in that State with abusing the right of suffrage, nor that any alleged that evils had arisen from the practice; but rather that the women themselves did not at the time sufficiently appreciate the right to defend it, and that the Legislature called by other exigencies to readjust its laws and Constitution, adopted the ordinary phraseology of the other States, and that thus woman suffrage was lost out of New Jersey by default. That this could have occurred so late as 1844 without exciting any kind of opposition, and even without remark, is a striking instance of the extremely modern character of the agitation for the woman franchise. It seems, indeed, to have been in America in almost direct result of the agitation for the abolition of slavery. In the course of that agitation there were constant appeals in anti-slavery meetings to general principles of "human rights" and "equality," which very obviously applied to unenfranchised women as well as to negroes. In the early meetings of the "Garrisonian Abolitionists" of New England, the women were not on an equality; they had a separate Anti-Slavery Society. But after a few years they came to regard this separation of the sexes in their meetings as inconsistent, and the "Female Anti-Slavery Society" was abolished by being absorbed into the other. From that time women, among whom have been eminent Quakeresses—such as Lucretia Mott and Anna Dickenson—have been foremost among the orators and agents of the Anti-Slavery Society. Margaret Fuller, also, began her work in America about twenty-five years ago; and her radical book, entitled "Woman in the Nineteenth Century," became almost a new gospel to American women. "It is worthy of remark," wrote that lady in the *Dial*, in 1844, "that as the principle of liberty is better understood and more nobly interpreted, a broader protest is made on behalf of woman. As men become aware that all men have not had a fair chance they are inclined to say that no women have had a fair chance." "Woman," she also said,—"if by a sympathy as to outward condition she is led to aid the enfranchisement of the slave, must, no less by inward tendency, favour measures which promise to bring the world more thoroughly and deeply into harmony with her nature." To the influence of her writings, the various alterations of laws affecting the rights of woman in America have been traced, and she undoubtedly showed to her sisters how closely their "rights" were bound up with those of the slave. It is certain that the faith in woman suffrage has gone on hand-in hand with the anti-slavery movement, and it is very doubtful whether its triumph can be long delayed after that of negro emancipation, which took precedence of it because it contended with terrible wrongs.

It is, indeed, difficult to see on what grounds the exclusion of women from the suffrage can be defended in a country which admits men of every land, however poor or ignorant, to that privilege. It cannot be maintained there that it is necessary to exclude them in order that they may not become absorbed in politics, and thus unfitted for domestic life and duty, for it is notorious that American women are already very deeply interested in politics, and that to admit them to the polls would not be so much creating a new political influence as recognising one that already exists. It may, indeed, be doubted whether the denial to them of a normal channel for their political influence does not tend to increase their absorption in political affairs. This very agitation for the suffrage, which has assumed now such large proportions that it has recently called together some of the largest conventions that have been of late held in America, must be carrying into public life a large number of women who, were the prize won, would return to the quiet ways of domestic life. Moreover, any divisions and evils that it has been apprehended woman suffrage might bring into the home, may be assumed in America as already existing; and, indeed, it is declared by some observers that the bitterness of the female politician is intensified by the fact that she is unable to counteract the politicel power of her husband, if she believes it wrongly directed, otherwise than by her tongue. The fact is, it is not so much the laws as the traditions of a country which determine the effect that the adoption of such a measure as woman suffrage would have either upon the nation, or upon women themselves. Many persons would agree that legislation might not be injuriously affected if there could be introduced into its cold habit of expediency some of the motives that spring from feeling, and which are chiefly represented by the gentler sex, provided there could be a guarantee that the source itself of the finer influence would not be defiled by the excitements incident to political life; but at the same time, in any country where the franchise is not only generally demanded by women, but has become with them a matter of concerted action and public agitation, it may not unreasonably be urged that whatever evils the change involves have already been incurred, and that legal enfranchisement could only secure whatever possible advantages it holds, and the actual advantage of allaying an agitation.

LONDON DISTRESS

(*From the Spectator, Jan. 26.*)

IT is quite possible,—we desire carefully to guard ourselves against any positive anticipation,—but it is quite possible, that Parliament has postponed this Reform question one year too long, and will have to settle it during a season of very considerable popular distress, and therefore of earnest popular agitation. The reports which come in from all sides are not very reassuring. The Iron Trade is in deep trouble, so deep that the best organized Union in England, that of the Southern Ironworkers, has accepted a blank reduction of 10 per cent., which at another time would have encountered sharp resistance and that men who were thought to be millionaires find finance their most serious occupation. Bread, though not positively "dear," according to the ante-Free-Trade standard of prices, is very much dearer than it has been, and the average rate of wages has not yet adjusted itself fully to the slow but visible rise of prices. The agricultural labourer, for instance, is still tempted to swarm off to the towns, where the chances seem to him to be so many. The emigration towards the great cities has been of late so rapid that the number of men outside the regular grooves of labour is large, and it is on these men that pressure falls with its first severity. Finally, the effects of the "panic" have at last reached down to the lowest class, the sediment, as it were, of our reservoirs of labour. Many contractors have failed, very many have been crippled, and all are exposed to this particular difficulty. For two years past a contract itself has been a sort of negotiable security, or, in plainer words, a man possessed of a large *bona fide* contract could obtain advances upon it from his bankers. He cannot obtain them now at any reasonable rates, and of course refuses all but the least riskful enterprises. This does not ruin his best workmen, who have savings, and are indeed seldom discharged, but it presses terribly on vast classes beneath them, on the unskilled labourers in particular, whom they virtually superintend. Add to these causes temporary circumstances, like the suspension of river traffic, great fleets unable to enter the Thames, the quarrel in the shipbuilding trade, on the merits of which the public is, we suspect, still misinformed,—and the cessation of dockyard labour, and we can readily understand that there have been "bread riots" in Liverpool, and terrible distress in the riverine parishes of London. In Greeenwich, Deptford, and Poplar this distress has taken a dangerous form, almost threatening large masses of human lives. There are said to be 30,000 "shipwrights," but rather shipwrights' labourers and dockyard people, out of work, exclusive of the numbers always thrown out by a frost, of new immigrants, and of the wives and families of all these persons. The poorhouses are full beyond the possibility of receiving more, and "liberal out-door relief," the usual panacea, involves this terrible difficulty. It means additional taxation upon parishes already so heavily taxed that every additional shilling in the pound throws hundreds of self-supporting persons upon alms. Thousands of bakers, pork-butchers, greengrocers, and petty linendrapers are dependent on these ship labourers, and of course can get nothing from them at present, are compelled, in fact, at once by policy and feeling, to be as lenient as they dare. They struggle on, often amid real deprivation, eating one meal a day, and so on, and imploring forbearance from the larger dealers who supply them, but any peremptory demand for cash overweights them at once. They have not got it, and they cannot get it, and they sink. The idea so frequent with country gentlemen that the rates can be raised in places like Poplar as high as in a country district is a delusion, based upon ignorance of the very little difference in the position of a petty London trader and a poorer workman. Any amount could, we dare say, be raised from the proprietors, but the occupiers cannot pay it, and compulsion only flings them upon the rates. The labourers, again, have no savings. As a rule the particular work, that of the dock hands, which is just now suffering most, is supplied by men who are for the moment the lees deposited by the movement of labour, immigrants who have not got into groove, and persons with strong sinews temporarily thrown out of it. Their wages are usually cruelly low, though surely the statement that 6s. a week is an average, must be exaggerated, and they rarely possess saleable property worth a pound. Consequently if they are to be kept alive for the next few weeks one of two things must be done. Either Mr. Hardy must order large out-door relief, sending the money from the Treasury, and applying to Parliament for a Bill of indemnity and repayment afterwards, a Bill to be based on the Lancashire scheme of assistance whenever a parish pays more than 5s.; or the public must come forward. The latter project is always feasible in London, provided the distributors can be trusted, but it is evident from the subscription lists that some misapprehension exists. The Mansion House is the fitting centre for relief, the Committee there is out the public respects, and there are men on it ready to give any amount of time and toil to the work but still the subscription only reaches 1,200*l.* a day, not fourpence a day for each person needing fire as well as food.

The rich can do better than this, and would if the organization were only a little more complete but it is simply wretched. What is wanted, first of all is a genuine relation between charity and the poor law, but what human being is going to trust a London Vestry or a London Board of Guardians with a sixpence beyond their legal due? If there were only a Mayor of Poplar, as there would be in any decaying tenth-rate port, people could get at him, and trust him, but a Board is below even philanthropic sympthy. Next to this lack of organization, of a conduit-pipe between the abundance of London charity and the London miserables, comes another want, just the same in kind, but different in form. The simplest and easiest way of relieving households under a calamity like this is to give work to the able-bodied at minimum rates, but no authority has power either to order such work or to pay for it. Why not? The *Times*, which we are bound to say gives thousands of pounds a year to the very poor by sacrificing columns of costly advertisements to applications for their relief, has in this instance stopped subscriptions by publishing a story about the sufferers' refusing work at 6s. 6d. a day. The statement, as far as respects those actually hungry is clearly untrue, though it is possible some class of workmen have made such a sacrifice; but why is not the question brought to a fair test by the distinct offer of, say 1s. 6d. a day to each able-bodied labourer for some defined work, needing to be done on the public behalf, but only to be done by what is practically forced labour? We cannot believe, until the matter has been thoroughly investigated, that no such work can be found, and its discovery would remove at once the difficulty of distinguishing between idleness and want, the difficulty of giving alms without pauperizing people, and the difficulty of preventing the waste of the relief. If the relieved man earns his relief, he will spend it as well as he does his wages, not, perhaps, better, but certainly not worse. The British public is, in this matter, at once too hard and too soft; terribly hard when it hears that men who have been out on strike for weeks do not like to surrender only because the demand on their self-denial has increased; vexatiously soft when it is proposed that the idleness so disliked shall be tested openly, and in a way remunerative to the subscribing public. If it will not do this, let the rates of parishes paying more than six shillings be supplemented out of a general rate, till the out-door relief at least secures sufficient food, leaving the public to subscribe for rental and firing. Let us either be just or charitable, instead of, as at present, being at once both and neither. If it be true that the right of the able-bodied pauper is to live, let us give him the means of existing if his only right is to labour, let us give him the means of doing that, but at least let us have effective action on the one principle or the other. If our statesmen have not the brain to devise an organization elastic enough for any crisis, why not treat distress in the brutally effective fashion we treat rebellion,—allow a district distressed beyond the reach of the ordinary law to be "proclaimed" by the Poor Law Board, and so transferred for a month or two to its own direct authority and an exceptional *regime*? The charitable would trust Mr. Hardy or Mr. Villiers, if it were distinctly understood that subscriptions supplied some special want not otherwise provided for. If we go in this hand-to-mouth fashion, we shall one day stand in presence of a general distress in that vast semicircle of poor parishes which surrounds the four wealthy cities, S. W., W., W. C., and E. C., and shall have a lesson in the evils of anarchy which will not be forgotten for one generation, at least. It is hard enough, with our anarchical self-governing theories, to keep 30,000 men alive, but suppose labour suspended among 600,000, as has happened—the proportionate population considered—in Manchester, in Cornwall, and in several iron towns, within recent memory?

BANKS.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

The current rates of Exchange are :—

On London at 4 months' sight .... 1s. 11¾d. per Rupee.
" 3 do. .... 1s. 11⅝d. do.
" 2 do. .... 1s. 11½d. do.
" 1 do. .... 1s. 11⅜d. do.
" demand .... 1s. 11¼d. do.
On Scotland do. } 1s. 11¼d. do.
On Ireland do. }
On Paris do .... 1s. 11d. do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe. 1s. 11d. do.

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50 Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office or by letter to the Agent.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY,

An Agency of the Corporation has been opened at Kurrachee, where Deposits are received on the same terms as at Bombay. The Agent also buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on the Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.

Bombay, 20th February 1867.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.* Recognised by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India. PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000). RESERVE FUND—Francs 10,000,000 (£400,000.)

Head Office.—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO OF LONDON, (Limited); and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
OFFICES—No. 9, RAMPART-ROW.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases collects Bills.

On London.
" France and the Continent of Europe.
" Egypt.
" Calcutta.
" Madras and Pondicherry.
" Hongkong, Shanghae, and Cochin-China.
" Bourbon (Reunion) and Mauritius.
" Sydney and Melbourne.
" Singapore and Java.
At current rates.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

3 months' notice	3 per cent. per annum.	
6 ditto	4	do
12 ditto	5	do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business &c. may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Bombay, 15th February 1867. OTTO MULLER, Manager.

THE AGRA BA[illegible]LIMITED.)

Capital £1,000,000 *(one Mil[illegible]erling) in* 100,000 *Shares of* £10 each.

Head Office.—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Manager,—M. BALFOUR, Esq.,
London Bankers—MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE, & Co.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 4 months sight at 1/11½ per Rupee.

3 do. 1/11⅜ "
2 do. 1/11¼ "
1 do. 1/11⅛ "
On demand 1/11⅛ "

No drafts at four months sight are granted for sums under £50 and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Interest.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.
Do. 6 do. 4
Do. 12 do. 5

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited or order.

Hours of business 10 to 3, Saturday 10 to 1.

Bombay, 27th February 1867. W. H. PEILE, Manager.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED).—*Incorporated with limited liability under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.*

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 40,000 SHARES OF RS. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE
Paid up Capital Rupees 5,881,350.
OFFICES—No. 40, MEDOW STREET.

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Auditors.
Messrs. John Beattie and Hormusjee Jehangerrjee Dady.

Solicitors.
Messrs. CRAWFORD and HURRELL.

London Bankers.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

REMITTANCE.

For the convenience of Constituents or others not resident in Bombay, the Bank will, when so requested, remit the first of Exchange of its drafts direct to Europe on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the draft is to be sent, if to a Lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.

All Hoondees or orders for realization should be made payable to "The Bombay Presidency Bank (Limited), or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise arranged for

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on deposits according to arrangement,

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 500 or above Rs. 10,000 unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES AND DISCOUNT.

The Bank advances Money on Bullion, Government Securities, Shares and Merchandize, and discounts approved Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government or other Securities and receives the same for safe custody, and the realization of Interest or Dividends on the following terms :—

On purchase or sale, ¼ per cent.
On drawing interest or dividends, ¼ per cent.
On delivering Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank or by letter to the Manager.

Hours of business ...10 A. M. to 3-30 P. M.
Saturdays... ... ...10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
D. MACPHERSON, Manager.

Bombay, 12th February 1867.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED),

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ....Rs. 91,93,000 (£919,300).
PAID-UP CAPITAL ....Rs. 45,96,500 (£459,650).

Head Office—Calcutta.
Branches and Agencies.
Bombay, Madras, and London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
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E. W. WINGROVE, Esq., (late of Calcutta, Chairman of Union Bank of Ireland.)

London Bankers.
The Bank of England,
and
National Provincial Bank of England.
Office in London..........................No. 80, King William Street.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 50,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives on Money on Fixed Deposits, and allows Interest thereon as follows :—

On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 4 per cent.
" 6 " " 5 "
" 12 " " 6 "

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agent National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Agent.

National Bank of India Bombay, 23rd November 1866.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, a large commodious and airy First and Second Floor. Also three GODOWNS and three STABLES for Horses and Carriages in Armenian Lane. Apply to RUTTONJEE NUSSERWANJEE WOONWALLA in Armenian Lane, Fort.

TO LET, on Mahableshwar 20 BUNGALOWS, all furnished and ready for entry. For Rent and other particulars apply to ROGERS, COHEN & Co.

TO LET, several BUNGALOWS in different parts of Bombay, large and small. For Rent and other particulars apply to ROGERS, COHEN & Co. No. 7 Forbes Street.

TO LET, the FIRST STOREY of a very large and airy HOUSE in Hornby Row, No. 9. Apply to 7 Forbes Street. ROGERS, COHEN & Co.

TO LET, from the 15th March, the large and COMMODIOUS BUNGALOW on the west side of Malabar Hill, at present occupied by Mr. W. E. Crum. For rent and other particulars apply to

T. F. PUNNETT,
Manager to the Trustees of B. F. Cama.
6, Rampart Row.

TO LET, a large, dry, and conveniently situated GODOWN, in the Fort. For particulars apply to JAMES W. WRIGHT & Co.

TO BE LET, as Offices only, the FIRST FLOOR of the Building in the Elphinstone Circle, next the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or, if required, both the Ground and First Floor. For Terms &c. apply to Messrs. B. & A. HORMARJEE on the premises.

22nd February 1867.

TO LET, a newly-built HOUSE, having splendid sea view. Situated at Small Colaba, near Messrs. Remington & Co.'s Cotton Press. Apply to MANOCKJEE NOWROJEE MAISTREE at the Premises.

TO BE LET, FOR THE SEASON, the BUNGALOW at MAHABLESHWAR, known as the "MONASTERY," conveniently situate on the Sydney Point Road. Apply to
THE LONDON, ASIATIC, & AMERICAN Co. (LD.)
Bombay, 21st February 1867.

TO BE LET, from the commencement of next month, a convenient BUNGALOW, situated in the best part of Malabar Hill. For particulars apply to Mr. A. C. MOORE, at the office of the Trustees of Messrs. S. & N. Nanabhoy, Apollo House, Fort.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Insufficient clothing, and exposure to damp and cold, produce many diseases of the skin, and greatly aggravate the sufferings of the delicate and scrofulous. The utmost relief is obtainable in such cases by using Holloways's remedies. The Ointment, applied to the part affected, restrains all insiduous inflammation, while it soothes, cleans, and renders healthy any ulcerations or sores which have destroyed the skin, and show little disposition to heal. This Ointment purifies the blood, renders the local circulation vigorous, and represses excessive irritation. Holloway's Pills are particularly serviceable in all strumous disorders, because they strengthen the stomach, improve the digestion, excite a proper action in the liver, and act as alteratives and aperients.

INSURANCES.

POLICIES INDISPUTABLE.
ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
THE LARGEST LIFE OFFICE IN INDIA.
Established 1838.
For the Assurance of Lives and for Granting Annuities and Endowments.
HEAD OFFICES, 7, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON,
WITH BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, MADRAS, BOMBAY, CEYLON, CHINA, AND JAPAN,
And Agencies throughout Europe and India.
CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING.

Revenue exceeds £310,000.

New Business progressing at the rate of nearly £10,000 per annum in Premiums.

One of the distinguishing features of the Company has always been its prompt settlement of claims.

The sum paid to claimants up to the present time in India alone (inclusive of Bonuses) rather exceeds TWO MILLION STERLING.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
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THE HON'BLE FRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE PATEL.
SAMUEL McCULLOCH, Esq., (Barrister-at-Law).
WILLIAM LOUDON, Esq., Administrator General.
Medical Officer—Surgeon Major T. B. JOHNSTONE, M. D.
Solicitors—Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND & PEILE.
Agents— " EWART, LATHAM & Co.
City Agent—The Manager, DELHI & LONDON BANK (LD).
Bankers—THE BANK OF BOMBAY.
Secretary—D. McLAUGHLAN SLATER, Esq.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO ASSURERS.

Policies indisputable. Bonuses quinquennial.

Lives assured through the Indian Branch with certain exceptions may reside or travel in any part of the world except the Western Coast of Africa.

Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives Assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Policies or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum, or Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly.

Thirty days of Grace allowed for Yearly and Half-yearly payments, and fifteen for Quarterly or Monthly.

Assignments of Policies registered without charge.

Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military Officers holding Civil appointments (Police and Constabulary Corps excepted). Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The rates of Premium charged by this Company will be found upon comparison to be generally lower than those of other Offices, and particularly favourable for Military men.

FOR EXAMPLE.

The following Premiums are required at the undermentioned ages for the Assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the whole term of life with Profits; the rates for the non-participating scale being about 10 per cent. lower :—

Age.	CIVIL.						MILITARY.					
	Half-yearly.			Monthly.			Half-yearly.			Monthly.		
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p
20	16	8	0	2	14	9	19	8	0	3	7	3
30	20	0	0	3	8	8	22	0	0	3	14	4
40	25	0	0	4	6	10	26	0	0	4	9	8
50	33	0	0	5	13	6	33	8	0	5	14	11
60	46	0	0	8	2	4	47	0	0	8	5	2

THE SHORT TERM PREMIUMS have recently been materially reduced, and the following examples show the Annual Premiums required for the assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the different periods at the respective Ages :—

Age.	CIVIL.				MILITARY.			
	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.
25	27	28	28	28	34	34	34	35
35	31	32	32	33	36	37	37	37
45	39	40	41	42	42	43	44	45
55	53	55	56	51	54	56	57	59

Half yearly, Quarterly and Monthly payments in proportion.

Annuities and Endowments granted on favourable terms and every description of Life Assurance Business transacted.

For further particulars, forms of Proposal, Reports, Prospectuses, &c., apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Secretary, for Western India.
4, Church Lane, Bombay, February 1867.

GUARDIAN FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—The undersigned are prepared to issue POLICIES against FIRE on the usual terms.
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper—Price Rs. 4—Rules relating to the winding up of Joint Stock Companies, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866.

FOR SALE, BOILERS, ENGINES, SHAFTING, DRUMS, GINS, and OPENERS with ROOFING for a complete Factory of 60 or 100 Gins.

Private offers will be received, and if the Machinery be not sold privately it will be put up to PUBLIC AUCTION in a few days.

For further particulars apply to
19th Sept. 1866. LEX. C. BRICE & Co.

FOR SALE, new IRON BARGES, measuring 83 4/10 in length, 20 feet beam, 6 feet in depth, and lined with 2 inch Singapore teak—each BARGE will carry 135 Tons of Coal.

GEORGE WHITLEY, For Liquidators,
Bombay Reclamation Company.
Bombay, 4th January 1867.

FOR SALE, the two powerful STEAM TUGS, "ELEPHANTA" and RECLAIMER," built by the Thames Iron Ship Building Company, with Engines by John Stewart of Blackwall. Tonnage of each 125 Tons, horse-power (nominal) 70 Horses. These Steamers are quite new, and are in perfect order.

GEORGE WHITLEY, For Liquidators,
Bombay Reclamation Company.
Bombay, 4th January 1867.

VALUABLE PROPERTIES FOR SALE.—The LANDED PROPERTY of BOMANJEE FRAMJEE CAMA, situated at the Mount and Tank Bunder, principally consisting of the very LARGE BUNGALOW lately used as the Elphinstone Hotel with the Ground attached, to it say about 73,000 (seventy-three thousand) square yards; and the valuable land lying between that and Tank Bunder, comprising about 50,000 (fifty thousand) square yards. It can be divided into lots to suit purchasers.

Plans can be seen at the Office of the undersigned, where also full particulars as to Title &c. can be obtained.

T. F. PUNNETT,
Manager to the Trustees of B. F. Cama.
6 Rampart Row, Bombay, 23rd February 1867.

FOR SALE.—The property of a Gentleman who has no further use for them.

A Mail Phæton and Pair of Well-bred Australian Horses and Harness complete. Rs. 2,500.

A large double-seated Brougham by Laurie and Marner (nearly new). Rs. 1,800.

A Miniature Brougham by McNaught and Smith, in good order. Rs. 800.

The above can be seen on application to Messrs. RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE and Co., Auctioneers, Meadow Street, Fort.

FOR SALE.—The property of a GENTLEMAN leaving for Europe.

One Landau by Carr of Manchester, and two white Arab Horses.

One Miniature Brougham by Thorn, and a large Bay Australian Horse.

One Dark Chesnut Arab Saddle Horse, all complete with Harness and Saddle.

Also, two Cows and two Calves. Apply under "LITERA M." *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, at Matheran, the HOUSE called "THE BYKE," the Property of DR. LEITH. Apply to MESSRS. VURJEEVUNDASS MADOWDASS & Co., Graham's Buildings.

FOR SALE, at the GODOWNS of the undersigned —

Europe CANVASS and CORDAGE.
Messrs. Westley Richards & Co.'s
CARTRIDGES .... Rs. 55 per 1,000
Do. CAPS.......... " 6 " 1,000
One Breach-loading RIFLE ...... " 120.
EWART, LATHAM & Co.

TO CAPTAINS.—FOR SALE at the godowns of the undersigned, a quantity of PROVISIONS in Tins of various sizes preserved by Gamble & Co., London. ROPER, PRICE & Co.
1st March 1867.

A SMALL supply of high wheeled Dog Carts just imported from England.—HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER has received for sale a small supply of High Wheeled Dog Carts, direct from the Manufactures, painted and lined with the best improved Fashion, with best Cloth, Cushions and Falls, Patent Leather Dash Boards, Plated Lamps, &c. &c.

A few Sets of best Germansilver-plated double and single Harness, Gentleman's Hogskin Hunting Saddles and Bridles, Brown leather spare round Gig Rein, Rienclips, &c., &c.

A small collection of Drawing Room Paris Playing (in Fiddle and Piano) Toys in Glass Dooms with Music o 2 Tunes. For prices and further particulars appy to
HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER.
No. 26, Meadow Street.

LEA AND PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,
DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS
TO BE
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.
CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior Compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stopper,* and *bottle.*

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their Correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA and PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

NOTICES.

PURE WATER.—TRAVELLERS should supply themselves with the "PATENT MOULDED CARBON FILTER," adapted for the pocket, which will effectually secure them from Cholera, Dysentery, Fever, and other diseases engendered by drinking impure water.

A selection of Filters for domestic use always on hand.
TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED),
Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

LETTERS BARS,—graduated for English and Inland Postage;—the most convenient instrument for determining amount of Postal Rates for Letters ever introduced.
TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED),
Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

WOOD VIOLET PERFUME.—The original and unquestionably the finest is Breidenbach's, possessing the real scent of the hedgerow favourite. TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED),
Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

FINEST DRY CHAMPAGNES.—Selected and packed expressly for the undersigned :—

Less 10 per cent. for cash in original cases. Monthly settlements 5 per cent.

	Quarts per dozen.	Pints per dozen.
Jules Mumm & Co.'s best dry ...	Rs. 44 0	Rs. 24 0
A. D. Paul's (Sillery Mousseux)...	" 40 0	" 21 0

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED), Bombay.

CHINA AND ASSAM TEAS OF THE SEASON.—TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED) have received by the China Steamer their usual selection of finest TEAS, shipped by Messrs. JARDINE MATHESON & Co., and chosen by them for strength, delicacy of flavour, aroma, fulness, &c.

CHINA TEAS AS FOLLOWS :—

Black Teas.	*Mixed Teas.*
Finest Pouchong.	Pouchong and Pekoe.
" Souchong.	Souchong and Pekoe.
Flavouring Teas.	Do. do. with
Orange and Flowery Pekoes.	Hyson (Green.)

Hyson (Green)—separately packed.

In Packets of 1 lb. each and Boxes of 7 lbs. at Rs. 3 per lb.

ASSAM TEAS AS FOLLOWS :—

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED) have just received a supply from the Teelwaree Estate.

Fine Souchong and Green Teelwaree mixture.
do. do. Black.

The Assam Teas are in Packets of 2 lbs. and 10 lbs. Boxes. Suitable for Messes, Clubs, &c. at Rs. 3 per lb.
TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

REAL HAVANNAH CHEROOTS of First Class quality in Boxes of 100 or 500 each.

Flor Londres.	*Londres.*
Claro, Colorado,	Claro, Colorado,
Colorado Claro,	Colorado Claro,
Colorado Maduro,	Colorado Maduro,
Maduro.	*Maduro.*

OPERAS Claro, Colorado, Colorado Claro, Colorado Maduro, Maduro.

TURKISH CIGARETTES.

Cambridge Medium	Rifle Medium
Cannon do.	Stramboul do.
Opera Mild	Voronzoff do.
Long Operas do.	Zetland do. and mild.

A small consignment of First Class Turkish Tobacco.
TREACHER & Co., (Limited,)
Fort, Byculla and Poona.

FISHING TACKLE

RODS, four and five jointed, ringed, and with winch fittings.

WINCHES, Brass, 1½ inch, 2 in. and 3 in. diameter Leather Tackle cases fitted complete.

Best Salmon Gut in hanks. Folding 3 jointed Landing. Nets.

ARTIFICIAL FLIES, Trout, and Salmon, with Limerick hooks and extra fine Gut.

ARTIFICIAL BAITS, Minnows, Dace, &c.

LINES, Trout and Salmon Fly lines, of Patent Hair, Plaited Silk, Twisted Silk, and Hair.

HOOKS, Best gut, Limerick bend, Kirby, Trout and Salmon, Treble, Eel.

Spoon revolving and spinning Baits.

GUT AND GIMP TRACES, Gut casting lines, box Swivels Split Rings, Floats, Bait Boxes, Kettles, &c. &c.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited)
At Byculla Establishment only.

NAPIER FOUNDRY AND ENGINE WORKS,
FORAS ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

D. T. STEWART & Co. beg to notify that they are now prepared to execute all manner of Iron and Brass Castings, to undertake repairs of Marine and other Engines, and to furnish Estimates for the supply of Hydraulic Presses, Pumps, and every description of Machinery.

All Ship work and up-country requirements will receive prompt attention.

Communications to be addressed to the Works, as above, or directed to care of Messrs. JOHN TANNER & Co., No. 12, Meadow Street.

Bombay, 1st June 1866.

R. FELL & SON, AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.

AUCTION SALE of HEERABAUGH ESTATE, postponed till TUESDAY, the 19th March, 1867, at 12 o'clock, by order of the Mortgagees.

Messrs. R. FELL & SON, AUCTIONEERS, will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION on the premises, on TUESDAY, the 19th March, (proximo,) unless previously disposed of by private contract, all that valuable Landed Estate, known as the "HEERABAUGH," situated in the Village of Parbutty, in the Haveelee Pergunnah of the Poona Collectorate, which Garden bears Revenue Survey No. 17, and contains twelve acres and twenty-seven gaut Land and pays a total annual assessment of rupees forty-five to Government; together with the Bungalows and Outhouses standing thereon.

A deposit of 25 per cent to be paid down at the time of Sale, and the balance within fifteen (15) days.

For particulars and conditions of Sale apply at Poona to R. FELL & SON; at Bombay, to Mr. RIMINGTON, Solicitor, and Messrs. KELLY & Co., Solicitors.

R. FELL & SON,
Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
Poona, 21st February 1867.

BROWN, FRETWELL, & Co., MESS, COMMISSION, and GENERAL AGENTS, AUCTIONEERS, &c Bellasis Road, Byculla, Bombay.

B. F. & Co. beg to draw the attention of Families, Messes, and the general Public to their new and varied stock of Wines, Beers, Spirits, Oilman's Stores, and general Merchandise, now offered for sale at their premises at Byculla. A trial is solicited. The scale of Prices will be found as low as is possibly consistent with the superior quality of the articles supplied.

Wines of all the most approved Brands.
Beer and Porter do. do.
Spirits do. do.
Liqueurs do. do.

Crosse and Blackwell's Oilman's Stores, fresh, and at reasonable prices.

Yorkshire Hams and Bacon by every Mail.

Ox Tongues and Bath Chops.

Cheroots and Tobacco of all kinds and of superior quality.

Soaps and Perfumery.

Stationery, Children's Books, &c. &c.

Hats, Caps, and Helmets, Whips, Sticks, Umbrellas and Parasols, Saddlery, Portmanteaus, Trunks, Boots and Shoes (French and English) and Leather Goods generally. Lamps, Chandeliers, Wall-shades, and Candlesticks, Table Cloths and Covers, Napkins, Towels, India Gauze Shirts, Handkerchiefs, Braces, &c. &c. &c.,

Bagatelle Boards, Racket Bats, Foils, Fencing Gloves and Masks &c.

Combs and Brushes, Despatch Boxes, Desks, Bill Cases, &c.

Table Ornaments, Cutlery and Fancy Goods generally. Cuckoo, Musical, and other Clocks, Lockets, Chains, Brooches, Bracelets, Earrings, Suites &c. &c.

Plated Tea and Coffee Sets. Fine Tea.

Just landed ex *Thunderbolt, Dilbhur,* and *Dilharree.* A choice assortment of Umbrellas, Lamps, Wallshades, Candlesticks, Vases, Bohemian Glass Ware, Clocks, &c.

Also some very neat and complete Dinner and Dessert Sets, Cups and Saucers, and other Porcelain Ware.

B. F. & Co. have just landed a new consignment of Allsopp's Beer, (bottled by Friend) ex *Isabella Kerr.* Also, a new consignment of Guinness Stout ex *Michael Scott.*

ON COMMISSION.

1 Set of very handsome Gilt Furniture consisting of 2 large Chiffonceers, 2 do. Cupboards, and 2 do. Pedestals, ornamented with beautiful Carved Stonework and richly Gilt in the style *Louis Quinze.*

1 Pair of handsome Gilt Candelabras.
1 do. do. do. Pedestals.
1 do. do. do. Mirrors.
2 do. do. Bronze Incense Burners.
1 do. do. Carved Blackwood Couches.
1 Single Gilt Mirror, several Sets of handsome Plated Tea Services, Earthenware, Garden Seats, &c. &c.

BROWN FRETWELL & C
Bellasis Road, Byculla, 20th February 1867.

PARIS EXHIBITION.

MESSRS. RANSOMES & SIMS,
IPSWICH AND LONDON,

Beg to inform their friends and clients in India that they will exhibit specimens of their celebrated Machinery, specially adapted for the climate and customs of India, at the forthcoming Paris Exhibition.

THE PRICES of the various Implements for use in India have been *greatly reduced* without in any way deteriorating from the superiority of workmanship, and high quality of materials, which have gained a world-wide reputation for the productions of the Orwell Works.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES. The Portable Engines manufactured by Messrs. Ransomes and Sims are designed so that light weight, easy draught, strength of material and workmanship, and simplicity of construction, form the principal features of their general arrangement; and *they are specially celebrated for their small consumption of fuel,* in proportion to the power developed, which is a great desideratum in a country like India, where fuel is extremely scarce.

They are specially adapted for Pumping, Sawing, or Grinding, and for driving Coffee Pulpers, Cotton Gins, &c., and have been awarded special Prizes at the Calcutta, Lucknow, Burdwan, Mymensing, and Rajkote (Kattyawar) Exhibitions, besides numerous testimonials of efficiency from Public Companies, Manufacturers, and Agriculturists using them.

STEAM PUMPING MACHINERY, for Irrigation. Ransomes & Sims have manufactured a large number of Portable and Fixed Steam Pumps for Irrigation, and they were awarded the first prize at the Calcutta Exhibition for the best Machinery for Irrigation.

CORN MILLS. The Corn Mills designed by Messrs. Ransomes & Sims, and driven by Portable Engines, are largely used in India, and are specially adapted for grinding all kinds of native produce.

They have been awarded Prizes at all the Exhibitions hitherto held in India.

PLOUGHS are specially constructed by Messrs. Ransomes & Sims to suit the wants of the Indian climate and soil, and are adapted to the habits and customs of the natives. A large number of Prizes have been awarded to Messrs. R. & S. for Ploughs, in England, India, and elsewhere.

BULLOCK POWERS, for driving Coffee Pulpers, Cotton Gins, and Pumps, are designed so that the full power of the animals may be developed, at the cheapest cost, and with the lightest weight.

CHAFF CUTTERS, Mills for Grinding Gram, on the most approved construction.

ORDERS may be transmitted through any Merchant or Agent corresponding with England.

Catalogues, Drawings, or Photographs, post free on application to London or Ipswich, or the Paris Exhibition.

NOTICES.

CENTRAL INDIA FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the time for REGISTERING and TRANSFERRING the SHARES of this Corporation is extended to the 15th March.

M. ROONAN,
KESHOWRAO BHASKERJEE, } Liquidators.
Bombay, 1st March 1867.

RE SULAMON MOHIDEENA, AN INSOLVENT.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "GLENCOY," from Mauritius, are hereby requested to take delivery of their respective Cargos as they come to hand, otherwise the same will be landed at their risk and expense. Freight to be paid to the undersigned.

HENRY GAMBLE,
Duly constituted Attorney of the Official Assignee of Calcutta.
Bombay, 14th February 1867.

THURSTON'S BILLIARD KIT.—Six light Central Revolving Lamp, complete.

Spanish Mahogany Cushions, stuffed with the best India Rubber, and covered will superfine Cloth.

Superfine Table Cloth for Bed and Cushions and extra-Pockets.

Thurston's best Cues and Tips.
Pool, Billiard and Bagatelle Balls.
Pool Marking Boards and Pool Baskets.
Divided Pool Money Receivers, and Pool Ball Receivers.
Billiard Rules, Pool and Pyramid ditto.
French Cue Tips, Cement and Chalk.
Thurston's Miniature Billiard Tables, complete 5 feet in length. TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED),
Bombay.

THE PHARMACOPŒIA.—The following is an EXTRACT from the Second Edition (page 188) of the Translation of "The Pharmacopœia" of the Royal College of Physicians of London, by DR. G. F. COLLIER, published by Longman and Co.:—

"It is no small defect in this compilation (speaking of 'The Pharmacopœia') that we have no purgative mass but what contains aloes; yet we know that hæmorrhoidal persons cannot bear aloes, except it be in the form of COCKLE'S PILLS, which chiefly consist of aloes, scammony, and colocynth, which I think are formed into a sort of compound extract, the acridity of which is obviated, I suspect, by an alkaline process, and by a fourth ingredient (unknown to me) of an aromatic tonic nature. I think no better and no worse of it for its being a patent medicine. I look at it as an article of commerce and domestic convenience, and do not hesitate to say it is the best-made Pill in the kingdom: a muscular purge, a mucous purge, and a hydrogogue purge combined, and their effects properly controlled by a dirigent and corrigent. That it does not commonly produce hæmorrhoids, like most aloetic pills, I attribute to its being thoroughly soluble, so that no undissolved particles adhere to the mucous membrane."

BOMBAY..................	TREACHER & Co.
MADRAS..................	OAKES & Co.
KURRACHEE..............	BUDGETT & HUGHES.
POONA..................	TREACHER & Co.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.,

J. & C. WHITE & CO.'s WINES as follows :—Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

KEYL & Co., Bordeaux.—Messrs. GADDUM & Co., Agents for the above Firm, have just received a fresh supply of the following carefully selected WINES and BRANDIES :—

			p. doz.
CLARET	Médoc	Rs.	6 8 pts.
	Do.	"	12 0 qts.
	Chateau Beltasse		20
CHAMPAGNE..	Moët & Chandon's Sillery—qualité supérieure		29
	Roederer Carte Blanche		38
COGNAC	Vieux Pale		18
	Tres-Vieux		25
	Tres-Vieux Champagne		35

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

CLARETS, Eshenauer Benecke— St. Estephe	at Rs.	12	per doz
Do. Do. St. Julien..........	"	15	"
Do. Do. Pauillac	"	18	"
Do. Do. Pontet Canet	"	25	"
Brandy, Aef de Luze—Gold Ring	"	18	"
Champagne, Lelegard..............	"	25	"

JULES SIEGFRIED & Co.,
Cursetjee Furdonjee's Building, Elphinstone Circle.
Bombay, 16th Nov. 1866.

TENNANT'S BEER, CAPSULED.—TREACHER & Co. (Limited) have just landed a shipment (direct from Tennant) of BEER which is considered too ripe to forward to their up-country constituents, and therefore, to make a speedy sale, offer it at quarts Rs. 5.0 per dozen, for cash only, or net to those who pay monthly accounts.

MORICE COX'S BEER ON SALE at Rs. 4½ per dozen. A reduction made for 100 dozen for Cash payment. Agents, THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN COMPANY (LIMITED).
Bombay, 19th January 1867.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, Messrs. Thomas Dunkin & Sons' BRANDIES.

Champagne Cognac in 1 and 3 doz. cases, at Rs. 22.0 p. doz.
Vieux " Do. " 18 0 "
Cognac " Do. " 16 0 "

Mr. Ayala Albrecut's Chateau D'AY Champagne,
Quarts, 1 doz. in each case..........Rs. 30 per case.
Pints, 2 do. do. .... " 32 "

RENNIE, SCOVELL & Co.
Church Lane, 25th Oct. 1866.

FOR SALE—

Cunliffe's Champagne in Qts..........	at Rs. 42	per doz.
Do. Do. Pts..........	" 23	"
Do. Moselle ....Qts..........	" 42	"
Do. Sherry	" 25	"
Do. Claret No. 2....................	" 25	"
Do. Do. No. 3....................	" 23	"
Ronaldson's Do.	" 28	"
Do. Do.	" 22	"
Scott, Penfold & Co.'s Malmsey......	" 36	"

REMINGTON & Co.

ON SALE, at our Godowns, the following WINES of the usual good quality :—

SHERRY, Pellath and Johnson's...at Rs. 30 per doz.
PORT WINE, Hunt's ....at " 20 "

THE LONDON, ASIATIC, & AMERICAN Co. (LD.)
Bombay, 25th February 1867.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, Messrs. J. COCKBURN and CAMPBELL'S (Edinburgh) well known Wines.

Fine Pale Sherry in 3 Doz. cases qts. Rs. 27 per Doz.
do. do. 29 "
Superior Port in 3 & 2 Doz. cases qts. Rs. 27 "
" " 2 " pts. 14 "
Old Tom Rs. 20 "
Brandy in 1 dozen cases Rs. 32 per dozen.

1st September 1865. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(LATE R. TODD & JAMES.)
ADELPHI, LONDON.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN COMPANY LIMITED, Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c. :—

	Per doz. Rs.
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnum.	90
Do. " Do.	40
Do. " a Crown	30
Do. " Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints...	21
Mosselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality..................	40
Do. do. Pints	21
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co...	36
Do. Fine " Brand a Crown..............	30
Do. Fine " Brand a Crown Pints......	16
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co	36
Do. Spakling Brand a Crown....................	
Do. Fine Still Red Seal........................	18
Do. Fine Still Blue Seal........................	30
Do. Superior Still Green Seal..................	40
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal..........................	23
Do. Do. Yellow Seal........................	29
Do. Golden, Do.	29
Do. Green Seal..............................	33
Do. Vino Fino..............................	29
Do. Red Seal	37
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal	35
Claret Light Capsule..............................	15
Do. do. Pints...	8
Do. Yellow Seal	23
Do. Red Do. Pints	17
Do. Do. Do. Quarts	32
Port Black Seal	26
Brandy, Vieux Cognac..............................	34
Do. Brand a Crown..........................	24
Old Tom, Red Seal	18
Dry Gin, Black Seal	18
Orange Wine Bitters, Quarts	36
Do. Pints..............................	19
Curacoa, Sweet or Dry	42
Maraschino	48

N. N.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.
1st January 1866.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. BAZONJEE AND NUSSERWANJEE'S

WEEKLY SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 6th instant, when they will submit to public competition,

HOUSEHOLD PROPERTY,

Consisting of Round, Side, Pier and Dressing Tables, Chiffoniers, Pries-dieu Presses, Double and Single Wash-hand Tables, Argand and Table Lamps, Dessert Service, and a miscellaneous Assortment of Glass Candlesticks, Liquor Stands, Toilet Bottles, Ice Plates, Champagne Glasses, and other Glassware.—Also Sewing Machines, and any other Goods offering.

19 Sassoon's Building, 4th March, 1867.

G. B. GLADDING will sell by Public Auction.

On THURSDAY, 7th instant, G. B. GLADDING will sell by Public Auction at his Rooms, Rampart Row, at 12 noon :—

3 Bales American Drill.
3 Cases Assorted Portmanteaux.

An Invoice of beautiful Bohemian, Glassware, consisting of Vases, Flower Stands, Centre Pieces, Liqueur Sets, Goblets, Butter Pots, Trays, Toilet Bottles, &c. &c.

A single-seated Brougham for sale on commission.
G. B. GLADDING.
Bombay, 6th March, 1867.

NOTICE TO MESS AND UP-COUNTRY CONSTITUENTS.—MESSRS. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. have to announce the arrival of fresh batch of their new Oilmanstores received ex *Belpore,* consisting of Crosse and Blackwell's Ham, Bacon, Cheese, Pickles, Sauces, Salad Oil, Mustard, Asparagus, Flavouring Essence, Oxford, Bologna Sausages, Pate'd fois gras and other Pates, Mince-meat, Potted Paste, Oyster and Lobster, Salted Salmon and Herrings, Sardines, Yarmouth Bloater, Herring a la Sardina, Cocoa Paste and Nibs, Green Peas, Preserved and stewed Mushroom, Fruit in Syrup assorted, Crystallized Fruit Confectionery, Jelly in variety, Fruit in Noyeau, French Plums and Prunes, fresh batch of Gillon's celebrated preserved Provision. Also, Just to hand, fresh batch of China Tea, and Trichonopoly Cheroots. Messrs. M. J. & Co. have now on hand cut fresh Cheeses which will be sold cheap to ensure quick sale. Less than a pound will not [illegible]

Bombay [illegible]

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT TARDEO.

Under instructions from the Liquidators of the Eastern Financial Association, the undersigned will submit to Public Auction on the premises, the following property :—

TARDEO.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 7th March at 4 P. M., all that piece or parcel of Batty Ground, with the upper-storied Bungalow, stable, &c., standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at or near Tardeo, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 320, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 20, which said ground contains by admeasurement 687 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows :—on the East by Foras Road, on the West and South by Foras ground, the property of Motteebye, widow of Manockjee Nowrojee Wadia, and on the North by the property of Luxumon Jadowjee.

Bombay, 6th March 1867. CRAWFORD & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE NEWLY-BUILT BUNGALOW, WITH OUT-HOUSES COOK-ROOM, STABLE, &c., ON THE PARELL ROAD.—By order of the Owner, Messrs. BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION on SATURDAY the 16th instant, at 4 o'clock P. M., on the premises, all that piece or parcel of LAND or GROUND, together with the messuage, tenement or a newly-built Bungalow, with Out-houses, Cook-room, Stable, &c., situate without the Fort walls of Bombay, on the Parell Road, containing by admeasurement 6,224-3-9 square yards or thereabouts and is bounded as follows :—On the East by the property of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., on the West by the Parell Road, on the South by the property of Rahimbhoy Alloobhoy, Esq., and on the North by the property of Khojah Curreem Heerjee, and is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 16, and the Bungalow is now in the occupation of Mr. Soundy at Rs. 225 per month.

For further particulars and condition of sale apply to the undersigned at their Rooms in Meadow Street, Fort.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY & Co.,
Bombay, 1st March 1867. Auctioneers.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.—At the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade.

Properties of several Gentlemen.

One nearly new English-built four-seated Open Carriage, with glass shutters by Onkin, London.

One ditto very handsome and light four-seated Cab Phaeton by Edwin Kesterton.

Two ditto Mail Phaetons by W. Kings & Co. and Luis.

Two ditto Buggies by George Briggs, London, and W. Kinross.

One ditto Waggonette by Barton & Sons.

Property of an Officer.

A very handsome English-built Buggy with lamps by Middleton.

Also, Property of a Gentleman.

A second-hand English-built four-seated Open Carriage, with a pair of serviceable black Arab Horses with harness complete. To be seen by giving one day's previous notice to the undersigned.

Just landed.

Two excellent very small Miniature Broughams.

Just landed.

A very handsome English-built travelling Pony, Dog Cart, painted dark-green, lining to match by R. Ness of Aberdeen, suitable for up-country.

Just landed.

A very handsome and neat shell pattern Park Phaeton with lamps, pole, and shafts by Middleton.

One do. do. Mail Phaeton with do. do. do. by James Henderson of Glasgow.

One do. do. Brougham by do. do.

One do. do. Small Landau Sociable by Windover.

A Fresh Batch of New Malvern Dog Carts lined with best Green, Brown and Blue Woollen Cloths, painted to match, and best plated and plain lamps, Lancewood shafts, Collinge's patent and Mail coach axletrees, patent leather dash and apron and wings over wheels.

The above are expressedly built by Messrs. McNaught and Smith.

Just landed.

2 very splendid Park Phaetons, with lamps, pole and shaft, by Andrews of Southampton, and L. Davies.

Just landed.

Several Miniature and other Broughams with and without double Venetians, Circular Glasses in front, Mail, Park and single-seated Phaeton, Waggonettes, different kinds of Buggies and four-wheeled Dog Carts with and without Canopy, and other Carriages.

The above Carriages built by well-known makers in England, Messrs. Silk and Sons, W. and F. Thorn, Andrews, of Southampton, E. Kesterton, Jones, McNaught and Smith

ALSO,

A very handsome and Light Palkee, Office Shigram, with lamps and shaft, built to order. Any purchaser shall have guarantees for 2 years.

Just landed.

A fresh assortment of horse brushes of superior quality, and brushes for cleaning Carriage cushions or any other cloth, can work both sides.

And also,

A few sets of very best Buggy, Dog Cart and Carriage Harness plated on white metals with round and flat reins by Ellum maker, to the Courts of France, Russia and Spain.

A very neat and small Park Phaeton with moveable Driving Box, expressly made for single or pair of ponies.

One Ditto Four-wheeled Dog Cart, with lamps, and moveable Umbrella.

The property of an Officer.

A second-hand English-built Curricle Dog Cart with pole and shaft, a set of a nearly new harness, and steel Bar and Chain.

The property of a Gentleman.

A very neat and small nearly new Landau Sociable painted dark green lining to match, with lamps, pole, and shafts, by Jones of Southampton, this Carriage is expressly made for one and pair of Horses.

A very handsome and neat English built Mail Phaeton with lamps, pole and shaft, by Silk and Sons of Long Acre.

A few dozens very best Lancewood Buggy, Dog Cart and Carriage Whips with Silver and plated mounted.

A batch of few iron and tin Water Buckets.

The above to be seen at the Rooms of the undersigned, on the verge of the Elphinstone Cross Road, close to the Book and Tract Society's Depository, Esplanade.

Several others new and second-hand. Different kinds of Carriages to be seen in the other Godown, about 30 yards from the room of the undersigned on application.

Full particulars to be seen in yesterday's *Bombay Gazette.*

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.
Commission Rooms, Esplanade, Bombay, 23rd Jan. 1867.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY,
No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND
No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

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RECEIVED BY THE STEAMER "OTTAWA."	Rs.	A.
The Dublin Review for January 1867.	4	8
The Quarterly Review Ditto..........................	4	8
Edinburgh Medical Journal, Jan. and Feb..........	3	0
The Zoologist,..........................Ditto..........	1	8
The Dublin University Magazine,......Ditto..........	3	12
Bentley's Miscellany,..................Ditto..........	3	12
Colburn's United Service Magazine,...Ditto..........	5	4
Fraser's Magazine,......................Ditto..........	3	12
The Art Journal,........................Ditto..........	3	12
Temple Bar,..............................Ditto..........	1	8
Civil Engineer and Architect's Journal, January......	1	8
Freemason's Magazine and Masonic Mirror, January.	1	8
The Cornhill Magazine for February..................	0	8
Hart's Quarterly Army List for January............	8	0
Lyra Elegantiarum. By F. Locker....................	5	4
Cust's Lives of the Warriors of the 17th century, 2 vols	12	0
New America, 2 vols. By W. H. Dixon	22	8
Carleton's Traits & Stories of the Irish Peasantry. 2 vols..	8	0
Our Father's Business. By Dr. T. Guthrie............	2	12
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Tales of all countries. By A. Trollope	1	8
Englishwoman's Domestic Magazine, vol. II. N. S.	5	12
Supplement of Patterns &c. to ditto	8	0
Adcock's Engineer's Pocket Book—1867................	4	8
Scott's Rob Roy	0	8
Weal's Engineer and Contractor's Pocket Book for 1867	4	8
Hoppus's Timber Measurer	2	12
London Journal, vol. 44—July to Dec. '67	3	8
Reynolds' Miscellany, vol. 38. Ditto	3	0
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Official Royal Navy List for Jan. '67................	2	0
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Hannay and Dietrichsen's Almanac for 1867	0	8
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French, Italian, and German Vocabularies, each ...	1	4
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——— ——— Grammar..........................	5	4
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Punch, (5 papers). Ditto..............................	1	12
Naval & Mily. Gazette, Jan. 19, & 26 & Feb 2........	1	12
Army & Navy Gazette (5 papers). All Jan., & Feb. 2	3	0
The Economist (5 papers). Ditto......................	3	0
The Field (5 papers). Ditto..........................	3	0
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——— The Harum Scarum. By Jas. Cassidy ...	1	8
——— Dixie's Land. By C. Coote, Jun..........	1	8
——— The Mabel. By D. Godfrey	1	8

1st March, 1867. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

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